TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. VIII. FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, NOVEMBER 18, 1858. NO. 13.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.

He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgements of deeds, and other writing to be used or recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, etc.

☞OFFICE. "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.
nov15 tf.

HORD & METCALFE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

LYSANDER HORD AND JAS. P. METCALFE, have formed a partnership for the practice of law and the collection of claims. ☞Business entrusted to them will receive prompt attention.

Office the same as occupied by Judge HORD, on St. Clair street. [April 24 1858.

P. U. MAJOR.................J. H. JOHNSON

MAJOR & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY'S AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House. Will practice in the circuit courts of the 8th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

S. D. MORRIS.
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confided to him will meet with promt attention.

☞Office on St. Clair street in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. W. Craddock's office. mar7 ly

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.

☞Office on St. Clair st., with J. & W. L. Harlan.

REFERS TO

Hon. J. J. Crittenden, }
Gov. L. W. Powell, } Frankfort, Ky.
Hon. James Harlan, }
Taylor, Turner & Co., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.
G. H. Monsarat & Co. Louisville, Ky.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE west side of St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Ky.; will practice at law in all the courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.
mar22 1852

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court, and in the courts of the adjoining counties.

☞Office east side of St. Clair street, next door to Mr. Harlan's office. may19 tf

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-house.
'53 tf Frankfort, Ky.

JOHN M. McCALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A. H. C. BROCKEN,
22 Cliff Street, New York,
Manufacturer of Glass Syringes, Homœopathic Vials, Graduated Measures,, Nursing Bottles, etc.

GLASS Ware for Chemists, Druggists, Perfumers, Photographers, etc. Green Glass-ware by the package. A liberal discount made to the trade. Orders from Country Druggists and Dealers solicited Price Lists sent on application.
sep14 w&t-w6m

NEW FIRM.

ED. KEENON.................JNO. N. CRUTCHER

KEENON & CRUTCHER,
HAVING PURCHASED THE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,
Books & Stationery.

OF H. EVANS, ALSO THAT OF MORRIS & HAMPTON, will continue to carry on the above business, at the stand occupied by H. EVANS, on Main street, where, by strict attention to business, they hope to merit as well as receive a liberal share of the public patronage. mar 11 1858-ly

LANE & BODLEY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Wood-Working Machinery,
AND CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
CINCINNATI, O.

FULL EQUIPMENTS FURNISHED for manufacturers of **Sash, Doors, and Blinds, Furniture & Chairs, Rail Cars, & Agricultural Implements.**

ESPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
Hub, Spoke, Felloe, and Wheel MACHINERY,

Shafting and Pulleys, with Ball and Socket Hangers, far superior to those in ordinary use, and at the lowest price. For descriptive Circulars, price, &c., address
LANE & BODLEY,
Corner John & Water Sts.,
au19 wly CINCINNATI, O.

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

STOVES & TINWARE.
F. C. SMITH.
SHOP ON ST. CLAIR ST., IN ROOM FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY MORRIS & HAMPTON,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

HAVING purchased the interest of C. A. MERCHANT, in the establishment lately conducted by Merchant & Smith, I would respebtfully request all those indebted to the concern, to make payments to me, and to those to whom the firm is indebted, will be settled with by me, as I am alone authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm. I will continue the business in

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work, Spouting and Guttering

of all descriptions,

CONTINUALLY ON HAND,

a large assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR & COAL STOVES,

Cistern, Well and Force Pumps; Sheet Lead, Lead, Pipe, &c.

☞All orders promptly attended to.
aug 12,1858-tf F. C. SMITH.

MANSION HOUSE,
CORNER OF MAIN AND ST. CLAIR STS.
FRANKFORT, KY.

THE undersigned would notify his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the interest of J. T. Luckett in this old established and well-known Hotel and will continue to entertain the public in the best manner that the markets, etc., will allow. He has engaged the services of his son-in-law. Wm. K. Taylor, who is well known to a large portion of the travelling community as a man of business and who will have charge of the office. He asks the patronage of the public, and will endeavor to deserve it. [my25] BENJ LUCKETT.

OFFICIAL.

Proclamation by the Governor.
$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, }
Executive Department. }

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that ISAAC H. MCCUNE did, on the — day of —, A. D. 1858, in the county of Graves, kill and murder John Wiggins, sr., and has since fled from justice:

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of said Commonwealth, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension and delivery of said Isaac H. McCune to the Jailer of Graves county, within one year from date hereof.

{L. S.} In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed. this 5th day of November. A. D. 1858, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
MASON BROWN, Sec'y of State.

Description.— Said McCune is about 21 or 22 years of age; weighs about 145 pounds; dark sandy hair and red whiskers; low stature; turns his toes outwardly more than most persons do; heavy brow and downcast look; blue or gray eyes; speaks slowly; has a wart or mole on his nose.
nov6w&t-w3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
$600 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, }
Executive Department. }

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that JOHN HENDERSON and JOHN SUTTON did, on the — day of —, A. D. 1858, kill and murder Wm. Farris, in the county of Washington, and have since fled from justice:

Now, therefore, I, C. S. MOREHEAD, Governor of said Commonwealth, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of **Three Hundred Dollars Each** for the apprehension and delivery of said Henderson and Sutton to the Jailer of Washington county, within one year from date hereof.

{L.S.} IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed at Frankfort, this 20th day of October, A. D. 1858, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.
By T. P. A. BIBB, Assistant Secretary.

Description.—Henderson is very slender; about 5 feet 11 inches high; black hair and eyes; his skull has been broken in the center of his forehead, just in the edge of the hair, which is hard to discover; downcast expression; rather melancholy, and very intemperate; weighs about 130 pounds.

Sutton is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; rather stoop-shouldered; light complexion; goes dressed rather filthy; rather hard of hearing; slow to speak when spoken to; very illiterate; weighs about 160 pounds oct21 w&t-w3m

Proclamation by the Governor.
$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, }
Executive Department. }

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that ALBION T. RYON did, on the — day of —, 1858, in the county of Clarke, kill and murder Francis McDonald, and has since fled from justice:

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars** for the apprehension of said Ryon, and his delivery to the Jailer of Clarke county within one year from the date hereof.

{L. S.} In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 2d day of October, A. D. 1858, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.
By T. P. ATTICUS BIBB, Assistant Sec'y.

Description.—Said Ryon is twenty-four years of age; six feet high; hazel eyes; large Roman nose; will weigh 165 or 170 pounds; a little stoop-shouldered when walking; voice low and harsh; light brown hair. oct20 w&t-w3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, }
Executive Department, }

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that WILLIAM RICE did, on the 6th day of September, 1858, kill and murder Robert Wade, in the county of Madison, and has since fled from justice:

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of said Commonwealth, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of said Rice, and his delivery to the Jailer of Madison county within one year from the date hereof.

{L. S.} In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 13th day of September, A. D. 1858, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.
By T. P. ATTICUS BIBB, Assistant Sec'y.

Description.—Said Rice is from 25 to 30 years old; about six feet high; light hair and eyes; a down look; no beard; broad-shouldered, with a stoop; has a knot in his knee, scar of a wound in his hand, and one on his back; weighs 175 to 180 pounds. Had on a white fur hat and a blue sack coat.
sep14 w&t-w2m

Proclamation by the Governor.
$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, }
Executive Department. }

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that HIRAM BIRD did, on the 20th August, 1858, in the county of Lyon, kill and murder Robert Bird, and has since fled from justice:

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of said Commonwealth, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of **Three Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of said Hiram Bird and his delivery to the Jailer of Lyon county, within one year from the date hereof.

{L. S} In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 30th day of August, A. D. 1858, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.
By T. P. ATTICUS BIBB. Assistant Sec'y.

Description.—Said Bird is about 5 feet 9 inches high; weighs about 140 pounds; rather slender form; somewhat stoop-shouldered; about 30 years old; thin visage; looks down when spoken to; dark eyes; rather dark complexion generally, with black matted curly hair, growing unusually low in the center of his forehead. Had when he left a large-bored flint lock rifle gun. au31 w&t-w2m

Proclamation by the Governor.
$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, }
Executive Department. }

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that ANDREW H. GLASGOW did, on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1858, kill and murder Wm. Ekes, in the county of Logan, and has since fled from justice:

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of said Andrew H. Glasgow, and his delivery to the Jailer of Logan within one year from the date hereof.

{L. S.} In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 16th day of August, A. D. 1858, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.
By T. P. ATTICUS BIBB, Assistant Sec'y.

Description.—Said Glasgow is six feet high; dark complexion; auburn hair; high check bones; small gray eyes; thin visage; low forehead; Roman nose; talks long and slow, and slabbers much in speaking. Has a short under jaw, upper teeth protruding so as to reach to the point of the nose, and it requires an effort to get his lips together. He is spare; about twenty-five years of age, and weighs about 150 pounds. au19 w&tw2m

RUNAWAYS.

JERRY.

THERE was lodged in the jail of Union county, Ky., on the third day of August, 1858, a Negro Man, rather dark, about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 150 pounds, 27 years old, calling himself JERRY, Says he ran away about two weeks ago, and belongs to Julius C. Wade, near Murfreesboro, in Tennessee. Was caught in Kentucky.

HENRY.

Also, there was lodged in same jail, on the 31st day of July, 1858, a Negro Man calling himself HENRY, about the same age and height of Jerry, and weighs about 170 pounds; two or three front teeth out; rather a copper color, with left hand cut off near the wrist—he says by a machine. He says he once belonged to a man named Bowman, but belongs now to Ben. Jarrelson, near Florence, Ala. He says he was caught once and lodged in the Cullenden Jail, from which he broke. Was this time caught in Illinois.

THOMAS MARKHAM,
au14 w6m Jailer of Union county.

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAS. G. MATHERS,
No. 470 MAIN STREET,
Between Fourth and Fifth, adjoining the Louisville Rolling Mill Warehouse,
Louisville, Ky.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
AND
Furnishing Articles,
FOR
Hotels, Dwellings, Public Institutions, Steamboats, &c.

The largest, most complete, and CHEAPEST ESTABLISHMENT of the kind in the West!!
sep23 w&t-wtf

JOHN A. DICKINSON,
No. 79 FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
Louisville, Ky.

UPHOLSTERER, manufacturer and dealer in Mattresses, Comforts, Pillows, Sheets, Towels Pillow Slips, Window Shades, Tarpaulins, Tents, Wagon Covers, Flags, and Mosquito Bars,

☞Particular attention paid to filling orders from Hotels, Steamboats, Private Families, and Country Merchants. *Give me a call.* sep23 w&t-wly

U. B. EVARTS,
(Successor to Evarts & Murton,)
541 MAIN STREET,
Between Second and Third Streets, Louisville, Ky.,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and customers that he is now receiving and offering for sale, on liberal terms, one of the largest and most complete stock of goods in his line, ever offered in this market—consisting of

Paper Hangings,
Window Papers,
Fire-Screens,
French Window Glass (all sizes,)
Stained do (all colors,)
Looking-Glass Plates,
French Plate Glass.

Also, manufactures to order and keeps constantly on hand, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Cornices, Portrait and Picture Frames, and Gilt Work of every description.

My Gallery of Oil Paintings, Engravings, and richly framed Mirrors will be found worthy of a visit. Citizens and strangers are particularly invited to call and examine. sep23 w&t-w6m

W. W. TALBOT,
No. 98 FOURTH ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Manufacturer of Willow Ware,

DEALER in Fancy and Variety Goods, Toys, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Baskets, Cutlery, Toilet Articles, &c.

☞Agent for the sale of Cabs, Carriages, Rocking Horses, Propellers, and WATSON'S SEWING MACHINES. sep23 w&t-w6m

M. B. SWAIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 4 Masonic Building, Louisville, Ky

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country, that he is now opening at the above mentioned stand a new and splendid stock of the latest styles of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to manufacture to order in the most approved fashion.

Also, a general assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
SUCH AS

CRAVATS, GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIFS, SUSPENDERS,
DRAWERS, UNDERSHIRTS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

Call and examine my stock and work before purchasing elsewhere.

☞I will sell *very cheap* for *cash*. sep23 w&t-wtf

Books and Stationery.

JOHN W. CLARKE will sell at publishers' prices Books issued by Harper & Bros., Appleton & Co., Derby & Jackson, New York; Ticknor & Co., Gould & Lincoln, Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston; Lippencott & Co., Butler & Co., Peterson & Bro., Philadelphia.

☞New Books received as soon as published.

Episcopal Books.

A complete assortment of Sunday School Books Prayer Books, Bibles, Books of Instruction, Sermons, &c., in elegant and plain bindings.

The assortment of Stationery, Visiting Cards, Pens, Desks, Portfolios, Letter, Note, and Cap Papers and Envelops, is unsurpassed.

Citizens of Frankfort visiting the city are invited to call. All orders promptly filled at lowest cash prices. JOHN W. CLARKE,
sep23 w&t-wtf Mozart Hall, Louisville, Ky.

QUININE SUBSTITUTE;
OR,
FARR'S AGUE TONIC,
For the Effectual & Speedy Cure of Fever and Ague.

THE proprietor would assure the public that no Quinine, or other Mineral substance, so injurious to the system, and invariably affording but a temporary relief, enters its composition; that it is essentially vegetable in its nature, may be given to persons of every age and sex, and when administered according to the directions, never fails to effect a certain cure, and completely prevents a return of the disease. Price One Dollar.

THOMAS A. HURLEY,
Fifth st., near Main, Louisville, Ky.
Sold by all druggists. sep23 w&t-w6m

WILLIAM C. DODGE,
MANUFACTURER OF
CABINET WARE, UPHOLSTERY, &c.
No. 97 Fourth Street, between Market and Jefferson
Louisville, Ky.

HAVING engaged in the manufacture of Cottage Bedsteads, I wish to call the attention of dealers in and out of the city to my large stock of near 2,000 Bedsteads, of Cherry, Walnut, Oak, Sycamore, Gum, and Poplar—warranted equal to, and will be sold as low, as any manufactured in the West.

WM. C. DODGE, No. 97 Fourth street.

☞Colleges, Schools, Hotels, and Boarding-houses furnished at wholesale prices. sep32 w&t-w6m

THE GREAT CLOTHING HOUSE
OF
SPROULE & MANDEVILLE,
No. 487, Corner of Main & Fourth sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are in weekly receipt of rich and elegant Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, from New York. Having a resident partner in New York, we are enabled to have the very latest styles and the very best material.

☞ Extra large size Garments always on hand and for sale low by
sep23 w&t-wtf . SPROULE & MANDEVILLE.

MARTIN & PENTON,
Dealers in French, German, British, and American Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,
No. 96 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

IN issuing our circular for the Fall and Winter Trade of 1858, we would simply say to our friends, that we have never had the pleasure of presenting to their inspection so *complete an assortment*, in all departments, as we are prepared to exhibit this season.

In Dress Goods we can offer all the *Parisian Novelties*, embracing many new fabrics in rich and handsome designs, which cannot fail to please.

Our Stock of Cloaks and Shawls will be unusually large, embracing the *Reversible* and *Circular* styles, of various size and colors.

Staples and Domestics have been selected with a view of meeting the increased demand for them, and will be sold at very low prices.

Servants' Goods of every kind can be found with us, and among them some descriptions of Goods never offered before in this market.

We would respectfully invite your attention to the inspection of our Stock, feeling assured that we can supply every demand.

MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth st.,
Bet. Market and Jefferson, 2d door from Market.
sep25 w&t-w6m.

T. G. WATERS,
DEALER IN
BOOTS &  SHOES,
SOUTHEAST CORNER MARKET AND FOURTH STS.
sep23 w&t-wly **Louisville, Ky.**

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NUNNS & CLARK'S
PIANOS
TRIUMPHANT.

CHICKERING & SONS have withdrawn the agency for the sale of their Pianos from our house, from the fact of their not being able to COMPETE SUCCESSFULLY with the superior instruments of **NUNNS & CLARK.**

We shall hereafter keep a full and complete assortment of

Nunns & Clark's Ne Plus Ultra Pianos,

Which we will sell at their LOWEST CASH PRICES. We take great pleasure in announcing to the public that we have received the sole Agency in Kentucky and Indiana for the sale of the celebrated PIANOS of HAINES BROTHERS, of New York.

We shall also, for the accommodation of those who still prefer the CHICKERING, keep a supply on hand, which we will sell at greatly REDUCED PRICES.

We have the largest stock of SHEET MUSIC, INSTRUCTION BOOKS, and all kinds of MUSICAL GOODS, to be found in the Southwest.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. TRIPP & CRAGG.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Pianos, Music, and Musical Merchandise, 100 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson. sep23 w&t-wtf

Kentucky Lock and Safe Manufactory,
No. 109 old Post-Office Building, Third street, between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.
A. C. HARIG,

MANUFACTURER of Patent Combination Bank Locks, Iron Vaults, Burglar and Fire-Proof Safes, Railroad Switch and Car Locks, Hotel and House Bells hung in the best manner.

☞Annunciators for Hotels put up to order.
A. C. HARIG,
sep23 w&t-w3m Old Post-Office Building, 3d st.

SHERMAN P. WHALEY,
UNITED STATES
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
North-east Corner
Market and Third Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT
SHORTEST NOTICE.
sep23 w&t-wly

J. DOLFINGER,
No. 113 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson,
Louisville, Ky.

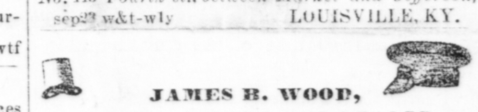
MANUFACTURER of FINE JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE, and dealer in Watches. Setting and resetting Diamonds; Plating, Replating, and Galvanizing.

☞Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted. ☞Silver Spoons made to order.
sep23 w&t-wly

PETER RUHL,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
DRESS TRIMMINGS.

FRINGES, Gimps, Cords and Tassels; also, Military Goods of every description, Masonic and Odd Fellows' Regalia Trimmings.

No. 115 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson,
sep23 w&t-wly LOUISVILLE, KY.



JAMES B. WOOD,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER
IN HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS,
No. 451 Market st., between Third and Fourth,
Louisville, Ky.

THE very best quality of DRESS HATS at the low price of *Four Dollars.* sep23 w&t-wly

Wholesale Seed & Agricultural Warehouse.
J. D. BONDURANT,
No. 363 Sixth Street, near Main,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,

DEALER in choice Field and Garden Seeds, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, and Vines, Corn and Wheat Mills, Power and Hand Corn Shellers, Reapers, Mowers, Threhers, Wagons, Agricultural and Horticultural Implements and Machines of all sorts, Plaster, Cement, White Sand and Lime, Railroad Barrows and implements generally, &c., &c.
sep23 w&t-wtf

Mrs. MAYER'S
NEW YORK MILLINERY &
FANCY STORE,
No. 565 Market street, between Third and Fourth.
sep23 w&t-wtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. T. THORNTON,
No. 105 Fourth Street, Louisville, Ky.,
(Next door to Durkee, Heath & Co.)

I HAVE just received a large stock of goods, consisting in part of—

Embroideries, Irish Linens, Illusions,
Laces, White Goods, Crapes,
Hosiery, Corsets, Veils,
Gloves, Hooped Skirts, Tarletons,
Linen Han'fs, Ribbons, Fans,

which I will sell *very cheap* for cash. Give me a call, or send me an order, and it shall meet with prompt attention. J. T. THORNTON.
sep23 w&t-w2m

N. V. GERHART,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES & LACES,
No. 106 Fourth street, opposite Mozart Hall,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

FINE FLOWERS and Head Dresses, Notions, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c. The latest styles of CLOTH CLOAKS and MANTILLAS kept always on hand and made to order. sep23 w&t-wly

ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORK.
D. F. HOGAN,
No. 85 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky., formerly of Lexington.

I WOULD most respectfully inform the Ladies of Frankfort and vicinity, that I have now on hand the largest assortment of HAIR WORK in the Western country—such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wigs and Half Wigs; Ladies' Front and Back Braids, of every shade and color. Back Braids 26 inches long.

I would also call attention to our splendid assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

Consisting of Jet Necklaces, Crosses, Bracelets, &c., Fans, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Port Monaies, Ladies' Companions, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Shell and Buffalo Tuck Combs, of the latest style. Also, the best FRENCH PERFUMERY of our own importation. The patronage of my former friends and customers is respectfully solicited. ☞Orders will be attended to with promptness and care.

D. F. HOGAN, Agent for Mrs. C. Nicholas,
No 85 Fourth st., between Main and Market,
sep23 w&t-w3m Louisville, Ky.

HURLEY'S QUICK YEAST,
OR BAKING POWDER,

FOR the Quick Raising of Bread, Cakes, Puddings, &c., without fermentation. This is the cheapest, best, and healthiest preparation ever invented, and is the ORIGINAL, GENUINE, and ONLY RELIABLE ARTICLE.

The manufacturer would assure the public that none but the BEST and PUREST articles enter its composition; and, when used according to the directions, will not fail to give perfect satisfaction.

Put up in neat packages, with full directions on each.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY
THOMAS A. HURLEY,
FIFTH STREET, NEAR MAIN,
Louisville, Ky.
☞For sale by Grocers. sep23 w&t-w6m

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. H. MONTGOMERY'S
TAILORING
AND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
No 467 Jefferson Street, bet. 3d & 4th, (North side,)
LOUISVILLE, KY.

SILKS, Satins, Velvets, Plush, Crape, Merinoes, Broad Cloths, Shawls, Parasols, Ribbons, &c., dyed to any color.

☞GENTLEMEN'S Clothing of every description Renovated and Repaired in a superior manner, warranted not to be equaled in this or any other city.

☞Orders from the country promptly attended to.
oct19 t w&wly

G. W. BLISS.....................W. T. WEAVER

BLISS & WEAVER,
MANUFACTURERS
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TRIMMINGS,
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☞Good accommodations for Families.
July 1, 1858-tf

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Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
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(Successors to Munn & Buchanan,)
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEEL PLOWS, CULTIVATORS,
—AND—
Cummings' Straw and Stalk Cutters,

DEALERS in Garden and Grass Seeds, Agricultural Implements and Machines, large and small, of all kinds, Lime, Hydraulic Cement, Plaster of Paris, Chain Pumps, Apples, Potatoes, and Dried Fruit,

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BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
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GEO. B. SLOAT & CO.'S
ELIPTIC SEWING MACHINE
TRIUMPHANT!

THESE Machines have been on exhibition at the Louisville Mechanics' Fair for the past six weeks, contending with Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Machine, and many others, for the prize. After thorough examination by competent judges, the premium was awarded to Sloat's Machine, and now we notice the acknowledgement of the defeated party to the justice of the award, by the sudden and material reduction in the price of the defeated Machine.

Sloat's Machines have been introduced in Kentucky since July last; since which time they have rapidly gained in public favor; and such is now the demand for them, in consequence of their superiority and low price, that the manufacturers at Philadelphia are turning out 200 per week, and the demand not fully met.

There is no other Sewing Machine now before the public that will carry the heavy, *or* the light thread, perform equally well on the thickest and heavest, or lightest fabric, and which has entire freedom from that painful and never-to-be-forgotten trouble, called the *pad*. It is very simple and strong in its construction, offered at the low price of $60, and warranted to perform perfectly for 3 years.

Reference given to all persons using Wheeler & Wilson's Machines, *if not prejudiced*. It will give me great pleasure to show these Machines to all persons desirous to purchase or examine a Sewing Machine, that will not vex and trouble them in its performance.

C. A. CLARKE, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.
oct16 w&t-wtf

$5
SEWING MACHINES

A Practical Family Sewing Machine for $5.

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☞Parties wishing to purchase, are requested to call at once, examine this most wonderful achievement, and secure a monopoly of the State or County desired.

NOVELTY $5 SEWING MACHINE CO.,
Office, BARTLETT & Co., Needle Manufacturers,
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Call or send for a Circular with cuts of machines.
oct29 w1m

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ARE INVITED TO CALL AT
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AND GET A GENUINE
IMPORTED CIGAR,
AND FIRST QUALITY
CHEWING TOBACCO.
STORES AT
BROADWAY HOTEL,
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NEW FEATURES--FIFTH YEAR
OF THE
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SUPERB ENGRAVINGS!
BEAUTIFUL ART JOURNAL!
VALUABLE PREMIUMS, &c., &c.!

THIS popular Art Association, now in its fifth year of unparalleled success, having purchased, and engraved on steel, Herring's great painting, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," will now issue copies (to subscribers only) on heavy plate paper, 30 x 38 inches on the following

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Every person remitting *three dollars*, will receive a copy of the superb Steel Engraving, after Herring's celebrated Painting,

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

Also, a copy of the beautiful

COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL'

An elegantly illustrated quarto Magazine. Also free season tickets of admission to the Eastern (or Dusseldorf,) and Western Galleries of the Association.

There will also be given to the subscribers several hundred valuable works of art, comprising fine Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Sculptures, &c., &c., from celebrated American and foreign artists.

Subscriptions will be received up to Jan. 1, 1859. On the evening of that date the premiums will be awarded to subscribers.

For full particulars, see December ART JOURNAL, price 50 cents. Specimen copies sent to those desiring to subscribe, on the receipt of 18 cents in postage stamps or coin. Address

C. L. DERBY, ACTUARY C. A. A.,
Eastern Office, 548 Broadway, N. Y.
Or, Western Office, 166 Water St., Sandusky, O.
nov12 w2t.

FARM FOR SALE!

I DESIRE to sell the farm on which I now reside in Franklin county, no Main Benson, about 1 mile from Hardinsville, and about a hundred yards from the Harrodsburgh Turnpike road. It contains about

220 ACRES,

about 150 of which is in cultivation, the balance well timbered. The fencing is of the very best quality, there being about a mile of stone fence on the place. The soil is good, most of it corn land, and all producing fine Blue Grass. The place is well watered, and has several never-failing Springs convenient to the dwelling. There is a fine

Orchard of Young Fruit Tress,

now in full bearing of grafted fruit.

The Dwelling, Negro Cabins, Stables, Barns, Cow-house,

and appretenances are commodious and comfortable and all in the best repair.

Those desiring to purchase, will find this one of the best Stock Farms in the county, and being desirous of removing to another State I well sell to private bidders on good terms. Apply on the premises or address.

C. E. TINSLEY.
Hardinsville, Shelby co. Ky.
march4, 1858-tf

BAILEY & CO.,
(FORMERLY BAILEY & KITCHEN,)
JEWELERS, OF PHILADELPHIA,
Having changed their place of business from No 136 to 819 Chestnut Street,

DESIRE to inform the citizens of FRANKFORT and the public, that they are now located three doors below the GIRARD HOUSE, on the *North Side of Chestnut Street*; having erected a fire-proof store, to which is attached their manufactory of Sterling Silverware by STEAM POWER.

BAILEY & Co. are now prepared to receive orders for any goods in their line, which is comprised of WATCHES of all the best makers, EAR RINGS, DIAMOND BRACELETS, BROOCHES, and NECKLACES, as well as all other kinds of Gold Jewelry, Silver Tea Setts, or portions of setts, Pitchers, Forks, Spoons, &c., Plated Wares, Clocks, and a general assortment of Fancy Goods.

Orders for goods will receive prompt attention and a prompt reply. Goods forwarded to any part of the Union. Address BAILEY & CO.,
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☞Agricultural Societies supplied with Silver Plate and Medals to any extent. oct12 w&t-w6m

CAPITAL HOTEL,
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Frankfort, Ky.
May 22, 1858- tf

For the Toilet.

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Scotch Ale.

RENDISHER'S genuine Scotch Ale, at
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HAIR BRUSHES—The largest variety in Frankfort at DR. MILLS' Drug Store.

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Extract of Elder Flowers,
FOR SOFTENING THE SKIN AND IMPROVING THE COMPLEXION.
EUGENE DUPUY, 609 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Sole agent for the United States.

The object of this Circular is to give publicity to the most valuable and efficient Remedy that has yet been introduced in the practice of Medicine, for the purpose of removing every unsightly appearance from the Skin, and preserving to it to the latest period of life nearly all the firmness and freshness of youth. Extensive experience and minute observation have long satisfied the Proprietor that if applied as directed, it will speedily remove any unsightly appearance, such as Tan, Sun-Burns, Freckles, etc., and quickly cure all Pimples, Humors and Eruptions which may disfigure the countenance; and will also impart to the Skin the most delightful softness and delecate clearness; in short, to preserve a pleasing complexion through life, nothing is required but the use of

GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS,
The sweetest and really the most perfect
BEAUTIFIER IN NATURE.

This admirable preparation of Elder Flowers is very fragrant as a perfume. Elder Flowers have from the earliest ages been esteemed as a mild and harmless, yet most perfect beautifier of the Skin. Tan, Sun-Burns, Freckles, Redness, etc., it will speedily and completely remove.

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FAMILY LOTION.—Godfrey's Extract of Elder Flowers will be found beyond all praise, and needs only a trial to be approved.

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June 17, 1858-1w4mtw

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

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ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS.

One copy, per annum, in advance..... $4 00

THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 18, 1858.

The Louisville Jailer Case.

In another column we publish the decision of the contested election case between Batman and Thomas, in the Jefferson Circuit Court, upon a writ of mandamus. This case has been lying over ever since the August election, in which Batman, who was the Democratic candidate, received a majority of 63 votes over Thomas, the Know-Nothing candidate, for the office of Jailer. The board for comparing the returns, who were all Know-Nothings, set to work to defraud Batman of the office, and to do so, assumed that the returns were not in accordance with law, because one of the poll-books was not signed at the bottom of every page by the clerk of the election. Tary made this discovery, doubtless, because the poll-book in question was from a Democratic precinct; and by excluding it from the computation, they could manufacture a majority of 2 for Thomas.

They then consummated their rascally undertaking by giving Thomas the certificate of election, notwithstanding his opponent had a clear majority of all the votes cast. Thomas being a genuine Know-Nothing, of course accepted, and has held the office which the voters of the county had given to another by a majority of 63. Judge Muir, who rendered the opinion of the court to which we refer, is also a Know-Nothing; but the action of the board who granted the certificate to Thomas, and the conduct of that despicable, representative and chief of the brass-knuck, slung-shot, Plug-Ugly faction of Louisville, in morally stealing an office from which the legal voters of the county had ejected him, was too shameless a procedure to meet Judge Muir's indorsement. He has consequently pronounced it illegal, and speaks of it as exciting a "*pardonable disgust.*" We rather think it does excite a pardonable disgust in every decent man of any and every political faith, and the disgust will grow deeper, not only against the principal actors in this despicable fraud upon Col. Batman and upon the rights of the voters of Jefferson county, but against any political organization which dares sustain them.

Judge Muir, while clearly and strongly condemning the action of the board in granting a certificate to Thomas, and in equally plain terms expressing the opinion that Batman was legally elected and entitled to the office, dismisses the motion for mandamus, and of course refuses any relief for so palpable a wrong on what we consider insufficient grounds. The motion for mandamus was against the County Judge, County Clerk, and Sheriff, and Judge Muir dismisses it because two of these persons, having been candidates for office at the same election, they were not legally competent to act as a board of examiners under the law constituting the board. [Rev. Stat., 288.]

We differ with the Judge upon this point. We believe that the motion was altogether proper—neither of the members of the board above named being disqualified to act in granting a certificate of election for an office for which they were not candidates. The disqualifying clause of the statute referred to is this, viz: "Any two of them (the County Judge, Clerk, and Sheriff) may constitute a board; but, if either is a candidate, he shall have *no vote in the decision of his own case*," which does not apply, inasmuch as neither of them would have been acting in *his own case* in granting a certificate of election to the jailer.

Judge Muir contends that two of the board (the clerk and sheriff) being disqualified, the two nearest magistrates were to fill their places, and that this last board alone could grant a certificate of election. The absurdity of this doctrine is thus illustrated by a contemporary:

"When the two nearest justices, as well as the judge, clerk, and sheriff, are candidates, the two justices are to act in all cases, *including their own*. This is an unavoidable result of the judge's position. The only persons authorized to act, under any circumstances, are the county judge, clerk, sheriff, and the two nearest justices. Two of these persons must act. None other can. While the statute prohibits the judge, clerk, and sheriff from acting in their own cases, it does not prohibit the two nearest justices from acting in their own cases. They, as well as the judge, etc., may be candidates for the office. Now, according to Judge Muir, when the judge, clerk, and sheriff are candidates, they cannot act at all—The statute requires the two nearest justices to take their places at the board and to act through out. The statute does not say two boards—It follows, necessarily, according to Judge Muir's position, that when the county judge, clerk, and sheriff, are candidates, the two nearest justices are to act in all cases, including their own, and issue certificates to themselves, as well as to others. This is an absurdity, from which it is impossible to relieve Judge Muir's position."

We suppose the case will finally be determined by appeal. In the meantime, we may be allowed, as Judge Muir expresses it, a "pardonable disgust" for the whole proceeding.

ZENAIDA. By Florence Anderson. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1858.

This is the first production, of any length, from the pen of a young Kentucky authoress, just issued by Lippincott & Co. A lady friend of excellent literary acquirements and taste, who has read Zenaida, says of it: "We have closed the volume; but the contents will linger in our mind and heart for many days. It does credit to the gifted young authoress. Its poetical ideas; the forcible contrasts it presents between a life of purity and one of ungodliness; its brilliant sarcasms on the follies of the day; and, above all, the thorough acquaintance it evinces with ancient and classical lore, is truly wonderful. We cannot here enter into an elaborate discussion of its merits. Suffice it to say, that "Zenaida" should be in the possession of every son and daughter of Kentucky."

A few copies can be had at Keenon & Crutcher's.

Godey's Lady's Book.—The December number of this popular monthly—being the close of its fifty-seventh volume—has been received, and we take this occasion to say what we have often said before, and what every one who subscribes to it will bear us out in, that it is decidedly one of the best, if not the best, magazine of the kind in the Union. The large amount of good and choice reading matter—the beautiful fashion plates—the elegant patterns for embroidery and needle work—the fine steel engravings, and the vast amount of useful and interesting information to housekeepers, are the admiration and delight of its lady subscribers, and make it a general favorite with them.

To those who wish to subscribe for an elegant and useful periodical for their wives, daughters, sisters, or sweethearts, we recommend Godey's Lady's Book as the one calculated to please them best.

☞See terms in another column.

Now is Your Chance.—Charley Getz, Main street, opposite the Mansion House, being desirous of closing out his stock, is now selling his elegant assortment of ready-made clothing at prime cost. Those in need of overcoats, dress coats, pants, vests, shirts, cravats, or any thing in his line, had better avail themselves of this opportunity, as such an one does not often occur. He assures us that he will positively sell at cost.

☞Of all the various names, forms, and qualities of Quick Yeast or Baking Powders that have been before the public, none has given such universal satisfaction as Hurley's. Being a good article, and manufactured of the purest articles, it well deserves credit. Manufactory on Fifth street, near Main, Louisville. Sold by all grocers.

☞The most fruitful source of that dreaded disease, chills and fever, is the poisoning of the air by the miasma which is constantly exhaling from decaying vegetable matter. The *only* medicine that *will cure* this miasmatic pestilence is Farr's Ague Tonic or Quinine Substitute.

Sale of Monte Christo.—A Paris letter mentions the purchase, for seventy-five thousand francs, of the celebrated villa of Monte Christo, on an island of the Seine, on which Alexander Dumas lavished enormous sums, by Monsieur Fowler, an American dentist in Paris.

Grand Railroad Jubilee.—The citizens of Hart county intend commemorating the opening of the Louisville and Nashville railroad to Munfordsville, by a grand barbecue, on Tuesday next, the 23d inst.

☞Rhinehart, who recently murdered an Eastern man named Bodell, at Lexington, Le Sueur county, Minnesota, was tried, convicted, and executed by a lynch court at Lexington, a few days since.

☞Hon. John E. Ward, who succeeds Mr. Reed as Minister to China, will not leave the country till after the adjournment of the Georgia Legislature, as he is now presiding over its Senate at Milledgeville.

☞In our last Tri-Weekly a typographical error occurred in stating the result of the contested election case in this county. The vote, as declared by the Board, should have been, Parrent 816, Jett 806.

The Chess Tournament.

Philadelphia, Nov. 16.—The great chess tournament between the New York Club and the Philadelphia Athenæum was commenced last evening, the moves being telegraphed over the wires of the American telegraph company.—For the perfect working of this novelty the nicest accuracy was requisite, and, under the supervision of the able corps of electricians employed by the American company, the players were not, in the least, inconvenienced by the distance at which their opponents were stationed. The New York players, in the rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange, of the city, and the members of the Athenæum in one of the private offices of the American telegraph company. The following is a report of the moves:

Red, New York.	White, Philadelphia.
1 P to Q's 4th.	1 P to K's 3d.
2 P to B's 4th.	2 P to Q's 4th.
3 Kt to 3d.	3 K's Kt to B's 3d.
4 K's Kt to K's B's 3d.	4 P to Q's B's 4th.
5 P to K's 3d.	5 Q's Kt to Q's B's 3d
6 P to Q's R's 3d.	6 P to Q's Kt's 3d.
7 Q's B's P takes Q's P.	7 K's Kt takes P.
8 K's B to Q's Kt 5th.	8 Q's B to Q's 2d.
9 Q's Kt takes K's Kt.	9 P takes Kt
10 Castles.	10 P to Q's R's 3d
11 K's B takes Kt.	11 B takes B.
12 Kt to K's 5th.	

Previous to the commencement of the play Phildelphia notified New York of the intention to adjourn at half past nine, which New York agreed to. The last move of the latter was played at that hour, and no return was made, and some of the members of the Philadelphia committee retired at 10 o'clock. A message was received from Prof. Allen, the umpire of the New York club, stating that it is the general custom in match games to adjourn when an equal number of moves have been played, and referring, among other instances to the ending of the chess congress last year. Professor Allen replied that a special arrangement overrules the general custom. No important advantage is gained yet on either side.

Arrest and Escape.—A man named Eastland, living in Spencer county, and who had a contract to deliver the public books in the several counties, was arrested last week on the charge of forging some of the signatures to his bond, and obtaining others under false pretenses. When the primary examination came off, at Taylorsville, on the 12th inst., he case was dismissed, on the ground that the offenses were committed in Shelby county. He was then again arrested, and handed over to a Shelby officer, who started with him to Shelbyville. That night, while the officer was eating supper, the guard permitted Eastland to escape.

Odd Sale.—There was a queer sale yesterday at the court-house door. Charles Ritter, who was convicted under the vagrant act, and sentenced to be sold for one year, was put up, and sold to the highest bidder. James Kirkpatrick bought him for one dollar, and told him to leave the State, which he promised to do.—*Lou. Democrat.*

The City of Jeddo, the Capital of Japan. The city of Jeddo is said to be without exception the largest city in the world. It contains 1,500,000 dwellings, and the unparalleled number of 5,000,000 of people. Some of the streets are 19 Japanese ri's in length, which is equal to 32 English miles.

☞An "improved apparatus," recently patented, and fully described in the Mechanic's Magazine—"for raising and lowering the skirts of ladies' dresses"—is styled by the Home Journal—"Ladies' High draulics."

[Correspondence of the Yeoman.]

L. B. Dickerson for Lieutenant Governor.

Georgetown, Nov. 13th, 1858.

Mr. Editor: As the time appointed for the meeting of the Convention to nominate candidates to fill the various State offices is rapidly approaching, I hope you will not deem a word from me out of place. True I am not a Democrat, yet, like many who *were* Americans before the death of our great Apostle, "Sam," I am forced to vote with either the "Opposition"—alias Abolitionists—or to go heart and soul with the Democracy. As a southern man, I have chosen the least evil, believing that there is more of *nationality* in the Democratic party than in any other political organization; consequently I feel a deep interest in the approaching contest; and as it is the duty of the dominant party to select the "best men for the best offices," I wish to remind you of the fact, that in seeking a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor, your many correspondents have entirely overlooked the claims of Col. L. P. Dickerson, of Scott. He is a gentleman of the "old school," a Democrat *sans peur et sans reproache*. As to his qualifications for the office, I presume he is too well known to need one word of praise. Besides, he has done good service for his party in times past, and is one of the most popular men in this section. With Hise for Governor, and Dickerson for Lieutenant Governor, the Democracy will triumph over the "Opposition" by an overwhelming majority, as they will carry with them thousands of Americans and old-line Whigs, who would otherwise remain neutral. I hope you will put put forward Col. Dickerson's claims to the office through your paper, and let it be known that he is emphatically *the* man for the office. He is undoubtedly the first choice of Scott for any office.

Respectfully, AMERICAN.

The Position of our Government in Respect to Central America.—The intelligent Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says if Great Britain forcibly interferes, as she threatens, in the affairs of Central America, by stopping the emigration of American citizens to Nicaragua, or if the attempts to control the Isthmus route, it will be opposed by the whole power of this Government. He goes on to say:

"The position of our Government toward Nicaragua is, that she shall ratify the Cass-Irisarri Treaty, which, it should be remembered, has precisely the same stipulations in our interest as has the Ouseley Treaty for England. Hence, the President and Secretary of State have refused to confer with that supplementary ministerial character, Jerez, except upon the single subject of the refusal of Nicaragua to ratify engagements with us, which she manifested a disposition to enter into with our great commercial rival. The point will be pressed; for the offence to us is all the more serious from the fact that she libeled this Government in the face of the world by a transaction invoking the protection of three great powers against alleged American filibustering, when, in fact, (as General Cass states in his letter to General Lamar,) 'the State of Nicaragua owed its political existence, or rather its political rulers owe the power they exercise, to the laws of the United States as executed by its Government.' Another passage of the Hon. Secretary's letter is as follows: 'The American authorities, at a critical period, probably prevented by their intervention, the accomplishment of another effort to overthrow the existing government by a military invasion.'"

State Independent Treasury in Georgia.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, recommends in his annual message to the Legislature the establishment of a State Independent Treasury system similar to that of the United States. He says:

"I earnestly recommend the adoption of such a system. Let all payments into the treasury, after a reasonable time, to be fixed by the Legislature, be made in gold and silver, and let the State pay the interest upon her public debt, the salaries of her officers, the per diem of her legislators, the money due the several counties for school purposes, together with all her other liabilities, in gold and silver. Of course the system should go into operation gradually. This, in connection with the prohibition of the circulation of small bills, would keep out of the banks and in circulation among the people a large amount of coin, placing the currency upon a much more solid specie basis—making the people more independent of banks, and enabling them to withstand the shock with much less injury in case of a commercial crisis and bank suspension. It is believed that no serious inconvenience could result to the tax-payer from such a law, as the gold and silver paid into the treasury by those indebted to the State would be returned by the State in the payment of her debts due to her creditors, and would again go into circulation among the people."

The Vote of the Ninth District, Illinois.

The following is the full vote of the ninth congressional district of Illinois, which is commonly known by the name of "Egypt:"

	Republican.	*Democrat.*
Alexander	31	398
Edwards	362	230
Franklin	9	974
Gallatin	226	841
Hamilton	11	1,133
Hardin	36	329
Jackson	46	1,096
Johnson	7	1,145
Massac	6	630
Perry	403	727
Pope	25	857
Pulaski	56	556
Saline	*none!*	1,095
Union	61	584
Wabash	439	606
Wayne	181	1,247
White	346	1,229
Williamson	49	1,497
	2,374	15,126
		2,474

Democratic majority.....12,652

Hogs.—The Indianapolis papers of the 16th quote hogs at $6 per 100 lbs.

The Cincinnati Commercial of the same date says:

The hog market is presenting a more animated feeling to-day, and indicating decided tendency to advance; the sales, as seen in the market report, will be found at better figures than on Saturday. At this condition of things experienced operators are shaking their heads, and are backward about taking hold. Of course, many transactions are made which are not reported, unless subserving a selfish purpose, so that a true histor in daily operation in times of excitement is difficult to obtain, and conclusions are hard to be drawn. In a leading market this is greatly to be regretted; accurate information about what really does transpire can have no damaging effect on business at large.

The sales were 100 head, average 130 lbs., at $6 20; 300 head, averaging 185 lbs., at $6 00; 158 head averaging 215 lbs., at $6 50; 160 head, averaging 185 lbs., at $6 25; 500 head, averaging 200 lbs., at $6 32½; 1000 head, delivered last week of December, averaging 200 lbs, $6 40; 742 head, delivered last week of November, averaging 190 lbs. $6 25.

At the close, 200 lb hogs were held at $6 50, and firm.

The Detroit Free Press of the 13th says:

Dressed Hogs.—The market is getting more animated. A lot of thirty, at light weight, sold at $4 25; forty, averaging 240 lbs., at $5; sixteen, averaging 225 lbs., at $4 60; and twenty, averaging 220 lbs., at $4 75.

Illinois Election—A Republican Defeat.

The returns from Illinois, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, would seem to indicate the defeat of the Republicans and a choice of a Legislature favorable to the return of Mr. Douglas to the United State Senate. This result we are prepared to see claimed by the opposition press, as a great rebuke to the Administration, but we do not so regard it or believe it was intended by the people of Illinois. What are the facts? Two candidates are before the people of Illinois for Senator, Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln. The former claimed to be a supporter of the Administration in every thing except its Kansas policy; Mr. Lincoln was its avowed opponent in every particular. The mass of the friends of the Administration, it is evident from the returns, voted for the Douglas members of the Legislature and for the candidates for Congress and State officers. The latter, Messrs. Fondy and French, before the election, wrote letters for publication, in which they declared themselves favorable to the administration of Mr. Buchanan, and their intention of giving it their support. This, and the fact that Mr. Douglas had always, up to the commencement of the last session of Congress, stood squarely upon the Democratic platform, and that it was vehemently insisted by his friends that it was his intention to do so in future, gave him the great mass of the Democratic vote. He had long been their leader, and it was not unnatural that they were reluctant to give him up, and were disposed to overlook what they hoped would be but a single error, and to place him in a position where he could again do honorable service to the organization.

They preferred Mr. Douglas to Mr. Lincoln because Lincoln would oppose the Democratic party and the administration on all points, while Mr. Douglas, if his friends could be believed, would give to both his support. In so acting they agreed with Vice President Breckinridge, James B. Clay, Senator Brown, and other prominent Democrats, who, while they differed with Douglas on the Kansas question, thought it the better policy. The result will be looked to with some interest to see if their confidence is well judged or misplaced. If Mr. Douglas continues his separation of last winter from the Democratic organization, the Democracy of Illinois will repudiate him; but we hope he will take counsel of his wisest friends, and be faithful to their pledges, by supporting cordially Democratic policy, and the administration in its endeavor to carry it out.—*Memphis Appeal.*

Sympathy for Murderers.

The Baltimore American justly condemns the mawkish sentiment in behalf of murderers and criminals of every dye, so prevalent in many portions of our country, and which is so often interposed to the firm administration of public justice and the demands of an injured community. It says:

The process by which blood stained criminals become, after conviction, the most amiable of men overflowing with good feeling toward all the world, and exemplars of an exuberance of filial or family affection, has been so often resorted to that the tenuity of the disguise does not hide the purpose for which it is assumed. Public sentiment, not severely but justly, has its provocation to reply to these simulated appeals that they are in no position to make a show of their lacerated feelings, or to preach homilies on good morals; and further, that the filial affection which did not furnish its proper incentive to good conduct, was but an empty and shallow principle, that can not afterward, by any assumed strength or violence, make up for the vital influence it should have had. "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee," is a precept of wisdom as well as a divine command. To the proper feeling which the condition of the condemned man should excite, no objection will be made. All that sympathy can do toward alleviating his situation, without seeking to evade the doom of the law, should be done; he should have around him kind friends, consoling counselors, and the zealous administrations which may direct his thoughts and purposes toward making his peace with God; but he has no right to further assail the community with his troubles, and to seek to wring from their weakness what justice has denied, unless he can at the same time show that justice has erred, or that the quality of mercy has been altogether forgotten.

The pernicious influence of the system by which condemned men are turned into objects almost of public affection and their convict experience emblazoned with shining virtues and fine feelings which their previous life had totally failed to exhibit, has been too often exhibited not to have awakened public attention.

For Register of Land Office.

We are authorized to announce WM. N. ROBB, of Fayette, a candidate for Register of the Land Office, subject to the decision of the Democratic State Convention.

nov6w&t-wtd.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.

We are authorized to announce G. CLAY SMITH, Esq., of Madison county, a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, subject to the decision of the Democratic State Convention to be held on the 8th January next.

oct16 w&t-wtf

FOR CONGRESS.

Lawrenceburg, Ky., Aug. 27, 1858.

Mr. Editor: You are authorized to announce me as a candidate for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District, subject to the decision of a Democratic Convention.

au31 w&t-wtf W. F. LEATHERS.

DIED,

On the 12th inst., at the residence of Mr. Jas. M. Heath, of pulmonary consumption, Mr. MILES F. MORGAN, of Pittsfield, Mass., late of Louisville, Ky., in the 22d year of his age.

The editor of this paper enjoyed a personal acquaintance with the deceased for several years. He was a most estimable and promising young man—generous and manly to a fault—and most deeply do we regret his untimely loss. Long will he be missed and often remembered by a large circle of friends. We copy the following from the Louisville Journal:

The subject of this brief notice was born in West Stockbridge, Mass., and sought a home in our midst some three years ago to ward off the attacks of that disease which has at last claimed him at its victim. He was a young man, as his family and associates testify, of lovely and amiable qualities, making him a most dutiful and affectionate son and a warm and sincere friend.

Added to this, his character in the midst of temptation was moral and upright, the result, under Providence, of early christian nurture. Possessing a tender conscience, and being followed by the prayers and admonitions of a godly mother, Mr. Morgan was impressed with the importance of religion, yet, like multitudes of other young men, delayed immediate action to the subject. Before his last sickness, however, he became more thoughtful, and when attacked by disease, professed unfeigned regret at his procrastination of duty, expressing his determination, if spared, to assume an entirely different position and take his place among the followers of Christ.

After an illness of ten days, his brief existence was terminated—not, however, before he ventured to hope that through the divine compassion his sins had been forgiven for Christ's sake.

For his young acquaintances he has left the request that his example may warn them not to postpone, as he did, a preparation for death, judgment, and eternity.

Mr. Morgan leaves beloved parents and a loving home circle to mourn his early departure.

The remains of the deceased were taken home in charge of his father.

In this city, after a long and painful illness, on the 16th inst., Mrs. Margaret Quin, consort of John J. Quin.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To the Voters of Kentucky.

I am a candidate for re election as Auditor of Public Accounts. My past official conduct is the only guarantee that I can offer for the future.

sep16 w&wtc THOS. S. PAGE.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of this Society will be held in Frankfort, on the second Wednesday (8th) of December next, for the purpose of electing a board of officers to act for said Society during the ensuing year. A full attendance of members is requested.

BRUTUS J. CLAY, Pres't.

nov13 w&t-wtd

☞Friendly papers please notice.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered severely for several years with a severe *Lung Affection*, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription, used (*free of charge*,) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis*, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

oct5 w&t-w3m Williamsburg, Long Island.

New Kentucky Justice.

This book will be ready for delivery in a few weeks. Messrs. Monroe and Harlan will spare no pains to render the volume useful to all interior judicial and ministerial officers in Kentucky, Comth's and County Attorneys, Clerks, &c., &c. oct2 w&t-wtf

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

[From the Louisville Democrat.]

JUDGE MCRE'S DECISION

IN THE JAILER CASE.

Thos. Batman vs Judge Garland, et al., } *Application for a Mandamus.*
Same vs A. Monroe. }

These causes were, by consent of parties, heard together. The facts were mainly agreed and are substantially as follows, to-wit: On the second day of August, 1858, an election was held for the offices of County Judge, County Court Clerk, Sheriff, Coroner, and Jailer of Jefferson county. The former incumbents were all candidates for election, and the Sheriff, County Court Clerk, and Coroner were re-elected. The former County Judge was defeated, and the defendant, Monroe, elected in his stead. The petitioner, Thos. Batman, W. K Thomas, and Richard Phillips, were candidates for the office of Jailer. The poll-books show that Batman received 3,644 votes; that Thomas received 3,581 votes, and that Phillips received 53 votes. These numbers include the votes set down upon several pages of the poll-books, which pages were not signed by the clerk at the foot thereof, as directed in the Statute. If these pages are excluded from the count, then Batman received 3,214 votes, and Thomas received 3,216. By the first mode of computation, Batman received a majority of sixty-three votes; by the second mode of computation, Thomas received a majority of two votes.

A certificate of election was given to Thomas, but Batman insists that he received a majority of the votes cast at the election, and was, therefore, duly elected, and is entitled to the office of Jailer of Jefferson county. He insists, first, that the certificate given to Thomas is void, because it was not given by the proper officers. Second, that it was, and still is, the duty of the County Judge, the Sheriff, and Clerk to compare the polls, and give him a certificate of his election. And they having failed to act in the premises, he has moved for a writ of mandamus, to compel them to discharge that duty.

He also gave notice to Thomas that he would contest the election, and a contesting board was organized as provided by law, composed of A. Monroe, County Judge, C. M. Thruston, County Clerk, and W. Lynn, a justice of the peace. That board decided that he had not given his notice in the time required by the statute, and, therefore, quashed his motion. He insists that his notice was given in due time, and it was, therefore, the duty of said board, and is still their duty, to hear his motion, and determine upon the facts the rights of the parties. He has therefore moved for the writ of mandamus against them also, to compel them to hear his motion and determine who is entitled to the office of Jailer

To the first petition the defendant, Thruston, County Court Clerk, and Megowan, Sheriff, have responded that they were candidates, and were voted for at that election, and thus interested in the fact or issue, to be found or determined, and could not therefore lawfully compare the polls. Besides, Thruston responds, and the fact is conceded, that at the time when the law required that the polls should be compared he was confined to his bed by sickness, and was, therefore, unable to act. The late County Judge responds that he was willing to act, and did act with the two justices of the peace, Clements and Matlack, until they resolved to exclude from the computation of votes, such pages of the poll books as had not been signed by the clerks. Differing from them on this proposition he retired from the board, and declined further to act. This he did with apparent, and it may be added, with pardonable disgust.

To the second petition the defendants, Monroe, County Judge, Thruston, County Clerk, and Lynn, justice of the peace, have responded that the notice to contest the election was not given within ten days after the final action of the board of examiners, as required by the statutes, and that, therefore, they had no *authority* to hear and determine the plaintiff's motion.

Such are the leading facts, and such the objects of these proceedings. It is obvious that the questions arising upon these facts are of the highest interest and importance to the parties and the public. These questions have been argued by the learned counsel on either side, with great earnestness and signal ability. For this, and other sufficient causes, it has been deemed not inappropriate to present, as briefly as may be, the reasons which have prodeced judgments which are about to be rendered.

Upon the first petition, these questions are presented:

1 Has the plaintiff adopted his true and appropriate remedy?

2 Had he, when he filed his petition, a clear legal right to the office into which he desires to be inducted?

3 Was it not the legal duty of the defendants to compare the poll-books, and give their certificate of his election?

If these questions may all be answered in the affirmative, then judgment should be rendered for the plaintiff; if any of them may be answered in the negative, then his motion should be denied, and petition dismissed; and these questions will now be considered, in the order above stated:

1. Has the plaintiff adopted his true and appropriate remedy?

This proceeding is, from its nature, very unusual. The writ of mandamus is not a writ of right; it may be granted only in extraordinary cases, as a general rule, to a party who has otherwise an inadequate legal remedy. It is, in the language of Lord Mansfield, "a very beneficial writ, and the best method of preserving it, is to be sparing in the use of it. In England, the power of granting it belonged exclusively to the Court of King's Bench, and hence, it was therefore beautifully syled one of the "flowers of that Court." This may account for the unusual interest of Lord Mansfield in this writ, and explained the caution with which he is said to have dispensed it. He took especial pains, upon all proper occasions, to state the true grounds upon which it should be granted or refused; and, for this reason, his opinions, upon this subject, have been followed wherever the writ has been beneficially used—indeed, it is difficult to find a case, since he left the King's Bench, that has not been based upon the rules laid down by him. One of these rules, and one which has been adopted by our own Appellate Court, and by courts almost universally, is, that the writ should never be granted, except in the absence of other adequate legal remedies. It should be preserved and used as the supletory means of substantial justice. The Court of King's Bench used it only as supplletory to the defects of other jurisdiction. In this rule is often misunderstood. When it is said that there must be an absence of other legal remedies, Courts must be understood to mean remedies against the *defendant*. That the prosecutor may have other remedies against other parties connected directly or remotely with the subject of controversy, is no reason for the withholding the writ. He must have some other adequate, legal remedy against the *party sued*. It is not therefore, as contended by the defendants' counsel, a sufficient reason for refusing the writ in this case, that the plaintiff might have contested the election with Mr. Thomas. The real question is, has he any other adequate legal remedy against these defendants? If it was their duty to convene as a board, and compare the polls, and give certificates of election; and they have, without good cause, failed to discharge that duty, what remedy has the plaintiff against them, except that which he has adopted? None has been suggested, and now, in the opinion of the Court, none can be suggested. It follows, therefore, that he has adopted his only, therefore his true and appropriate remedy, if he has such a right as can now be inforced. And this brings us to the second question.

2d. Had the plaintiff, when he filed his petition, a clear legal right to the office into which he now seeks to be induced? If he was voted for by a majority of the qualified voters of the county, at a regular election, held according to law, then, under the constitution of the State, he was duly elected; and by virtue of that election was entitled to the office, and therefore to the certificate of election, as the evidence of the right. If he did not receive such a majority, as a matter of course, he had no such a right Now, according to the agreed facts, and indeed, according to the response of Megowan and Thruston, the poll books, as returned to the clerk's office, show that Batman received sixty-three votes more than his competitor, Thomas. But a portion of the poll books was excluded by justices Clements and Matlack, whereby a different result was produced. This was done under the following provision of the statute upon elections:

"Each clerk, in the presence of the judges, shall sign his name at the foot of every page of the poll books, as the election progresses, so that the same may be thereby identified."

It can scarcely be necessary to say that this provision of the statute is merely directory. It ought, as an act of duty, to have been followed, but it would be almost absurd to conclude that a candidate should be deprived of his votes, and of the office to which he might be chosen, simply because the clerk has failed to discharge this duty. It is due to defendants' counsel to say, that in the argument of the various questions presented by these motions they have not contended that these votes should be excluded They ought not to have been excluded.

But it is said that at some of the voting precincts, the place of voting was changed on the day of election; that some of the judges were not sworn, and that all votes taken at such places, by such judges, should be excluded, and that, by the exclusion of these votes, the result will be so changed as to give Thomas a majority. The statute provides that for a good cause the place of voting may be changed on the morning of the election to the most convenient place which can be found by the judges, public proclamation of such change first having been made.

Whether, in this case, the adjournment was to the most *convenient place*, or whether there existed sufficient *cause* for it, I will not stop to inquire It is sufficient in all such cases, that the election was held at convenient public localities, and it does not appear, by reason of the change, any citizen was deprived of his vote; besides, it is to be presumed that, the officers discharged their duty, and therefore, that, in their judgment, there existed sufficient cause for the adjournment, and that the place selected was the one deemed the most convenient found by them; and the fact that no inconvenience has resulted to the public, and that no man has been deprived of his vote by the change, proves that they did not materially err in their conclusions. It would not, therefore, be proper to exclude any poll-book for such reason, nor should any importance be attached to the fact that some one of the judges acted without having been sworn. A construction of the statute which would require the exclusion of poll-books for such reasons, instead of fostering and protecting the right of suffrage, would tend to defeat and practically destroy it. "*De minimis non curat lex*," is a maxim which applies with equal force to the failure of the clerks to sign their names at the foot of each page of the poll-books, to the failure of one of the judges to be sworn—and to any immaterial irregularity in the adjournment of the judges from one voting place to another. They all stand upon the same ground; in themselves they are too inconsiderable and unimportant to be allowed to defeat great and important rights.

It is, therefore, the opinion of the Court, that Batman received a majority of the votes cast for the office of Jailer, at last August election, and that a certificate should have been given to him; and if it was the legal duty of the defendants to give him that certificate, such a judgment should be rendered as would compel them to discharge their duties. This brings us to the third question.

3d. Was it the legal duty of the County Judge, County Clerk, and Sheriff, to compare the poll-books, and give certificates of election?

As this matter is regulated entirely by the statutes, the inquiry can only be answered by reference to the statute itself. It reads as follows:

"The presiding Judge of the County Court, the Clerk thereof, and the Sheriff, or other person acting for him, at an election, shall constitute a board for examining the poll books of each county, and giving certificates of any election. Any two of them may constitute a board; but if either is a candidate, he shall have no voice in the decision of his own case. If from any cause, two of the before named persons cannot, *in whole or in part*, act in comparing the polls, their places shall be supplied by the two justices of the peace who may reside nearest the court-house.

It will be recollected that the County Judge, Clerk, and Sheriff, were all candidates for re-election, and the poll-books show that they were all re-elected excepting the County Judge. It is unnecessary to inquire whether other provisions of the statute do not forbid the Sheriff from acting as a member of this, and from discharging every duty pertaining to an election, when he is a candidate. It is certain he can discharge no other duty, and it is, to say the least, extremely doubtful whether he could act at all as a member of the examining board. If this should be the case then, as the then Clerk was unable to act on account of sickness, the petition ought to be dismissed. But, as before remarked, this construction of the statute is somewhat doubtful, and it will be assumed, herefore, that the duties and powers of these are the same.

The whole difficulty grows out of the fact that they were all candidates. If they had not been, it would undoubtedly have been their duty to convene as a board and "compare the polls, ascertain the correctness of the summing up of the votes, and give triplicate or more certificates of election. Any two of them might have constituted a board. And if only one of them had been a candidate he might, notwithstanding the fact, have acted as a member of the board, but he could have had no voice in the decision of his own case. In part, he could not have acted. Was not this the condition of each one of the defendants? All three of them being candidates, *none* of them could act, *in whole*, but *all* of them were disqualified, *in part*. Now, what is the state of things? The statute (supra) has provided for just such a contingency. The language is, that if, from any cause, two of the three cannot, *in whole*, or *in part*, act in comparing the polls, their places shall be supplied by the two Justices of the Peace who may reside nearest the court-house Here, not only two or three, but all of them were disqualified, *in part*, for neither of them could have a voice in the decision of his own case. The plain and obvious meaning of the statute is, that at least two (being a majority) of the board should be disinterested—that they shall not be interested, in whole or in part, and thus be left without inducement to form fraudulent combination. This is further evident from the fact that, although two are required to withdraw, the third, though interested, may remain in the board, and act in conjunction with the Justices The statute only requires that at least a majority shall be disinterested; but it is contended that, even if the defendants could not have acted in their own cases, still they should have acted in the cases of other candidates, and *then* given way to the two Justices. The statute will not admit of such a construction. But one board is contemplated. This was necessary, in order to have uniformity in the certificates. Whenever two of the members are unable, from any cause, to act, in whole, or in part, their *places* are to be supplied by others. They lose their places, or, in other words, their membership in the board, and the law plainly requires that a new board shall be formed.

It need scarcely be added, that there was an obvious impropriety in the defendants acting as members of an official board, convened alone to determine facts in which all had an important personal and pecuniary interest.

"*Nemo in sua causa Judex debet esse*," is a maxim which applies here as well as elsewhere. And if the statute had not in terms forbidden their participation in this matter, it is by no means certain that they might not in this case have answered satisfactorily: "We could not act as judges in our own causes." For, as was well said by defendants' counsel, the law never requires of a gentleman that which a gentleman cannot do.

But it is contended that the certificate given by Messrs. Clements and Matlock is void, because they were not the justices who *resided nearest the court house*. It seems that although they are the justices of the district in which the court-house is situated, and have their offices within fifty yards of the court-house, yet, by actual measurement, it has been ascertained that one of the justices of another district *resides* a few feet nearer the court-house than they do.

Suppose this to be true, and the two justices had no power to act; does it thence follow that it was the duty of these defendants to act? The question is not whether Messrs. Clements and Matlack had authority to act, but whether these defendants are in duty bound to act. It is therefore unnecessary to decide whether, within the spirit, intent, and real meaning of the statute, they were the two justices who ought to have acted. It is sufficient here, that it was the duty of some two justices, either these or others, and therefore not the duty of the defendants. It follows from what has been said, that the defendants were not competent members of the examining board, and that they cannot be required by writ of *mandamus* to discharge duties which they were legally disqualified from performing, and which the law has devolved on other officers.

The motion against the contesting board presents but two questions, and these will now be briefly considered.

First Has this Court the power, by writ of *mandamus*, to compel the contesting board to hear and decide the motion of plaintiff; if it was their duty to have done so?

Second. Was it the duty of the contesting board to hear and decide the motion?

As this question must be answered in the negative, a discussion of the first question is unnecessary. If the *notice* was not given in time, the board could not take jurisdiction of the case. If, on the other hand, it was given in time, the law required that they should hear and determine the contest So that the real question is, did the plaintiff give his notice within the time allowed by the statute? That was the only question decided by the board, and the only one they had power to decide, if their opinion was correct.

The statute requires that the notice shall be given *within* ten days after the final action of the examining board. It was not given until the eleventh day after such "final action," it the day on which the board finished their labors is to be counted. And whatever conflict of opinion may exist in other States as to the propriety of including that day in the computation, there is no room for doubt as to what the law is in Kentucky The Court of Appeals in the late case of Smith vs. Chiles, have decided that in all such cases it must be included. "When the computation is to be made from an *act* done, the day in which the act was done must be included, because, since there is no fraction of a day, the act relates to the first moment of the day in which it was done." [13th, Ben Monroe, 461.] And why should it not be so? The final action of the board was on the 6th of August. He had the right to give his notice on *that day*, and, therefore, it should be taken into the computation. But it is unnecessary to discuss a point already, and so recently, settled by the Appellate Court. That Court may have decided the question wrong; but whether they have decided it right or wrong, their decision must remain the law of the State till they shall see proper to overrule it. The contesting board could not disregard the authority of that opinion. Neither can this court disregard it. It is the law of the State. Such was the decision of the defendant, therefore they dismissed the plaintiff's motion. Having discharged their duty according to law, it follows that there can be no just cause of complaint against them; and, therefore, the writ of mandamus must again be denied.

The peculiar circumstances which have produced this litigation have not been overlooked. That wrong and injustice have been done, it is impossible to deny But it should be remembered that the defedants to these motions are in no wise to blame. They have not in any degree contributed to that result, which is so justly the subject of complaint. They have not failed in their duties, and should not be held responsible for the wrongs of others. For these wrongs Mr. Batman was not without remedy. He was not bound to submit to the palpably erroneous and unjust judgment of the two justices. The law gave him a remedy which was plain, easy, and adequate. He had only to give notice, as before indicated, and the statue provided a tribunal to try his cause. If he failed to do this, and thus lost his remedy, the fault was his, and his only. This Court has no power to revise the judgment of the examining board, or induct Mr. Batman into office Mr. Thomas, the present incumbent, is not a party to these proceedings, and therefore no valid judgement could be rendered against him. Such contests should never, if it can be avoided, be brought before the ordinary tribunals of justice The Legislature has wisely provided other tribunals to settle and adjust the conflicting claims of candidates for this, and all other county offices. First, they have a board to compare the polls and give certificates of election. And next, if either of them shall be dissatisfied, an appeal can be taken to a contesting board, before which both claimants may appear with their proof, and either with or without counsel. It was manifestly intended that these boards should have exclusive jurisdiction of such contests, and that their action should be final. Such was the judgment of the Supreme Court of South Carolina upon just such a statute as ours, (Grier vs. Shackelford, S. & C. common law, 642) and such has been the construction of the statute by our own Appellate Court, in the case of Newcome vs. Kertley. [13th Ben. Monroe, 511.] That Court used the following language:

"We are satisfied that the very purpose of providing these boards was to prevent the ordinary tribunals of justice from being harrassed, and indeed overwhelmed with the investigations involved in the excitements to which these cases may be expected to give rise, and that their discussion, so far at least as regards the question of fact touching the number and legality or illegality of votes given to the respective candidates, was intended to be final."

In that case, the Court refused to go behind the certificate of the board, but treating that as conclusive as between the contestants, gave judgment upon the facts therein stated. In this case, the certificate of the two justices is, in the language of the act, and is, in fact, a literal transcription from the form prescribed by the statute It, as in the case of Newcome vs. Kertley, it had *set forth the facts*, then, as a matter of law, it would have been a certificate of Batman's election, even though it had read otherwise. But such, unfortunately, was not the case. It simply certifies that Thomas *is duly elected jailer*. There is nothing, therefore, in the certificate upon which the judgment of the Court can act.

Motion is denied, and petition is dismissed with cost.

The plaintiff gives notice of appeal.

Proclamation

It is becoming and proper that a day should be set apart, when the people of our State may, with joyous hearts, unite in rendering thanks to God who has showered so many blessings on our land and protected us as a State and Nation.

While every part of our common country has been greatly blessed, no portion of it has received a larger share of Divine bounty than our beloved Commonwealth. With a fertile soil and a salubrious climate, we have been rarely chastened by pestilence and never by famine; with a government of our own choice, we are secured in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The past year has been crowned with plenty, and the husbandman is rejoicing in the fruits of his fields and the abundance of his store.

For these and all other blessings we are indebted to the goodness and mercy of God, and it is meet that as a people we should bow before His throne with hearts full of thankfulness and gratitude.

Wherefore, I, C. S. Morehead, do hereby set apart and appoint Thursday, *the 25th day of November*, 1858, to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, and do hereby recommend and request the people of Kentucky to observe the same as such.

L. S. In Testimony Whereof, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed this 5th day of November, 1858, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.

C. S. MOREHEAD.

By the Governor:
Mason Brown, Sec'y of State.

Later from Europe.

Sandy Hook, Nov. 15—2 P. M.—The steamship Vanderbilt, from Southampton on the 3d, with four days later advices from Europe, has passed this point

The steamer Prince Albert arrived out on the 30th. The Canada reached Liverpool on the 31st.

Spain is preparing to act against Mexico.

A new company had been formed for the purpose of laying a submarine cable from Galway to Belle Isle, along the St Lawrence to Quebec, and thence by land to the Pacific coast. The title of the company is "The British and Canadian Submarine Telegraph Company, and the capital £1,500,000.

The Bank of France returns for October show a falling off in specie of £1,170,000, and the returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of £161,000.

The arrival of specie since Saturday had amounted to £345,500.

A new gold field had been discovered in Australia.

There had been a considerable augmentation of the Spanish fleet, and the preparations against Mexico were being carried forward with vigor.

A French vessel from Reunion had been seized by the Portuguese at Olbo, and taken to Mozambique, but it was subsequently returned to its owners. The latter suffered great loss by the seizure

The popular feeling at Lisbon was very strong against England for its policy of non-interference in the Charles and George affair.

It was rumored that a change was about being made in the Ministry of Prussia.

The Sultan of Turkey had visited the United States frigate Wabash.

Piedmont coincides with France in requesting of the Pope the deliverance of the Jewish child, Mortara, to his parents.

The rebels captured Esanghen, but afterwards retreated.

By the combined movements of the British troops, the rebels were being hemmed in at Chimdaree.

Affairs at Bombay continue quiet.

Several skirmishes had taken place at Oude, in which much gallantry was displayed. They all ended in the total route and great destruction of the enemy. The rebels in great numbers were ravaging the country.

Steamer Nova Scotia, from Quebec, Sept. 23d, passed Donaghadee on the afternoon of the 3d, and probably arrived in the river Mersey next morning.

The steamship Hudson, of the Bremen line, was burned at Bremerhaven on the night of the 2d inst. She was to have sailed on the following Saturday, and doubtless had a large part of her cargo on board. There was an insurance of £70,000 at Lloyd's, on the vessel.

A new submarine cable has been laid between England and Holland.

The Bank of Vienna has resumed specie payment.

A new ministry has been appointed in Prussia, Prince Hohinsoller, President General; Bonin, Minister of War; M. Schleintz, Foreign Affairs.

The crew of the French brig Anna, which was shipping free laborers on the coast of Africa, was massacred by the negroes taken on board.

Great excitement existed at Bradford, Yorkshire, in consequence of wholesale poisoning from lozenges, in which arsenic had been mixed by mistake, instead of plaster of paris. Fifteen deaths had already occurred, and sixty or seventy persons were seriously ill.

A letter from St. Petersburg says the Russian minister and suite left Keacha, on the Chinese frontier, about the 1st of August, for Pekin They were received on the frontier, by the Chinese officers with carriages, who conducted them to Gerin, where they were received by Mongolian officers, who proceeded with them.

There was great activity in the Spanish naval arsenals, in consequence of preparations for the Mexican expedition, the naval force being augmented considerably by new vessels.

The new English ocean telegraph company is to connect Galway via Quebec, with the English possessions on the Pacific The wire is to be of a totally different description from any now in use.

Sir H. L. Bulwer, British Minister to Persia, was arrested at Peru on the 29th of October, and taken to the police station, in consequence of a collision while riding in the street, between his attendant groom, and some of the Sultan's suite.

Austria.—Several Prussian, and other German papers had been confiscated at Vienna, by the police.

Madame Pfeiffer, the celebrated traveler, is dead.

India.—Telegraph advices state that the rebels attacked and captured Seronge, September 30th, but subsequently evacuated it, and retreated towards Esaughur, which latter place they attacked and captured October 2d. They were afterwards driven from this point by a detachment. A combined movement is proposed for hemming the enemy in at Chundaree.

Lord Clyde is en route for Lucknow.

Australian advices are to September 15th Two ships left Sidney for England with 138,000 ounces of gold.

Very rich gold fields have been discovered to the north of Sidney.

The New South Wales Assembly had granted £50,000 per annum for ten years, towards the mail service via Panama. Trade is dull.

[Correspondence of the Evening News.]

From the Frontiers.

Westport, Nov. 7, 1858.

The Santa Fe mail arrived yesterday, bringing dates to the 18th October The news is not very important. The most exciting intelligence is contained in a letter dated the 22d September, eighty miles west of the San Francisco mountains. The emigrant company, by the principal persons of whom the latter is signed, had arrived in safety at the crossing of the Rio Colorado, near the Mohave villages. Shortly afterwards they were attacked by three hundred Mohave Indians, while most of the white men were engaged in constructing rafts to cross, and in herding their stock, when a bloody fight ensued.

In this engagement the emigrants lost three men, two women, and four children killed, with sixteen wounded. The Indians took all the stock, except 19 head of cattle and 11 horses The emigrants then retreated on the return route in the night, taking with them but two wagons wherein to haul a small supply of provisions and bedding for the women and children—the whole party, at the date of the letter, consisting of 123 men, 33 women, old and young, and 47 children, from the two week babe up.

Soon after the retreat, starvation already staring the company in the face, they fortunately met another emigrant party, who generously shared their provisions and comforts. This party, out of 500 head of stock, had but 145 left, and they were in a most miserable condition.

The gold fever is still "high" along the borders, and numbers will leave homes and business in the spring to go in search of the glittering metal. The news from the gold regions is mostly favorable, but occasionally such a letter as the following throws a wet blanket on the fevered patient. This letter was received last night by Bernard & Co., from a gentleman of respectability and education:

Bent's Fort, Oct. 1.—I arrived here in 27 days from Westport. I found all right. The Indians are all peaceable. The gold fever is not so high here as in Westport. The 70 or 100 men that were in the neighborhood of Pike's Peak have all left—some for Santa Fe, some for the States, and some for Arkansas—starving and afoot. The most gold that was found by any one man was seven dollars.

Other accounts of the same date are of a different tenor, and gentlemen who *have been at Pike's Peak* and prospected the country are preparing to go out again. I shall give you all the intelligence I receive, whether favorable or unfavorable. The people want the truth.

Man Killed in Casey County.—We learn that on Thursday last, in Casey county, a man named Wm. Earles was killed by another named Chas. Elder. The two had had a quarrel. Elder rode away from Earles, telling him he wanted no further quarrel or words Earles dismounted from his horse, as is supposed, to dare Elder to a fight, when the latter shot him, so that he died immediately.—*Lou. Dem., 11th.*

[For the Yeoman.]

Called Meeting of the Kentucky River Navigation Company.

In compliance with an act of the last General Assembly, entitled "An act to incorporate the Kentucky River Navigation Company," approved February 17th, 1858, a meeting of the incorporators named in said act is hereby called to meet at the court-house in Lexington on Wednesday, the 24th inst., for the purpose of "fixing the times and places for opening books for the subscription of stock," and the transaction of other business All persons interested in the further improvement of the Kentucky River and its tributaries, from Frankfort to the "Forks," by the building of additional locks and dams, are hereby invited to attend said meeting. A full and general attendance is solicited.

Wm. O Butler,	A. A. Curtis,
E. F Nuttall,	Hiram McGuire,
Sidney Rowlett,	John Chambers,
Samuel Steele,	Gabriel Salter,
T V. Munday,	Charles Caldwell,
Tucker Woodson,	W. T Moberly,
James B. Clay,	Matthews Skelton,
Theo Kohlhass,	

Chairmen of the committees of their respective counties.

☞All papers friendly to the movement will please notice.

Ten Runaway Negroes Captured.—A day or two ago one or two parties called at the office of the U. S Marshal, in this city, to obtain information concerning the negro slaves that had run away from Mason county, Ky., a few nights previous, and were nowhere to be found. It was supposed they had come here, and were concealed in this vicinity; but while plans were formed for recovering the fugitives, intelligence was received of their capture at a point nearer home.

It appears that a free negro woman, residing in this State, on the Ohio river, nearly opposite Maysville, had made an arrangement with the slaves to leave their master; had, indeed, influenced their minds with a desire for freedom, and taught them the best means of escape They were to come, at a certain hour of the night, to a certain point on the river, where the woman's husband was to be in waiting with a skiff, and bring them safely to this side; the woman herself crossing over to lend her personal aid to the enterprise.

The boat and the man were there, but the negroes missed the locality, getting about a mile below the point, and not knowing what to do in the unexpected emergency. While they were in this perplexed condition, a party of Kentuckians who were on their trail suddenly came upon them, took them all captives, and carried them back to their masters The Kentuckians afterward arrested the free negress, and lodged her in jail, whence, it is supposed, she will be sent to the Penitentiary for life. Her husband made good his escape.

The slaves had concealed themselves, according to instructions, for nearly two days after their flight, in which they would have been perfectly successful but for their topographical blunder, by which their masters saved $8,000 or $10,000. *Cin. Enquirer.*

The Crowds Coming.—The N. O. Bulletin of Wednesday says: The crowds that have so long been dammed up—mind our spelling—have at length broken loose, and they are now coming down upon us in true avalanche fashion The cold weather, which though usually and elsewhere operating as a congealer, is having with us an opposite effect—it has loosened everybody. Well, let them come, now, from the mountain top, the hill sides and the valleys; from the prairies of the West, the savannas of the South, and the icefields of the North; by the boat load, the ship load, and the car load. We have not, it is true, many empty houses, but they can contain more than they now do, and at any rate we shall try to find room enough to stow away all that come. All the carpenters and masons we shall set to building and repairing, and all other mechanics will find work enough and good pay.

There are certain classes with whose presence we would rather dispense, but as they will doubtless insist upon coming, we trust they may receive a very warm reception, and find comfortable quarters where their health and general conduct will be duly cared for.

The business season promises to be one of great activity. A golden harvest to all our readers and friends!

The Board of Health, it will be seen, has ceased making daily reports, the epidemic being at an end.

Sorrow endureth for the night, but joy cometh in the morning.

Extensive Robbery at one of the Theaters.—Last evening, a drover, whose name is unknown to us, from the upper part of Kentucky, and stopping at the Drovers' Inn, in Covington, crossed the river to attend the theater, and dropped in at Wood's. He had with him a large lot of bank notes, $2,200 to $2,400, the proceeds of the sales of hogs he had brought to the city. After leaving the theater, he was greatly surprised and alarmed, to discover that his wallet was gone, and every dollar it contained.

The poor fellow seemed deprived of reason by his mishap, and, instead of informing a police officer of his loss, and making some efforts to recover his money, he proceeded to the ferry, and returned to his boarding place, attracting general attention by his lamentations.

The probability is, that some designing scoundrel, or scoundrels, followed the drover, having ascertained that he had money, and, at the first opportunity, stripped him of his all. The man, at last accounts, was in a state bordering on distraction.—*Cin. Enq., 10th.*

Death of a Venerable Lady.—Mrs. Susan McClung, relict of Hon. Wm. McClung, and mother of Rev. John A. McClung, and the celebrated Col. McClung, of Mississippi, died in Maysville, on the 24 inst. She was the daughter of Col. Thomas Marshall, of revolutionary memory, and a sister of the distinguished John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States.

BRAGG'S ARCTIC LINIMENT

THIS incomparable Liniment, upon which the great mass of the afflicted of all lands now rely for relief from the pangs of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Erysipelas, Cancer, Scrofula, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, and all cutaneous diseases, is rapidly superseding all similar preparations. The proprietors give for the encouragement of sufferers the following memorandum of a few of the wonderful cures effected by it during the past few months. Certificates from the parties named are in the possession of the proprietors, but their length precludes the publication of all but a few.

One Bottle Triumphant.

Mrs. Moffitt, No. 345 Morgan Street, St. Louis, having suffered for three years with Rheumatism, and tried many preparations without effect, was cured by one fifty cent bottle of Arctic Liniment.

Out of Purgatory.

Henry Davis, Mound street, St. Louis, who says he was "suffering the pangs of purgatory" with neuralgia, for months, was cured by three or four applications of the Arctic Liniment.

Pity the Little Children.

A little daughter of Mrs. Lee, residing on Lake street, Chicago, was scalded all over by the upsetting of a kettle of boiling water. The Arctic Liniment was applied according to the directions, and the fire sufferer was well.

Restored to Beauty.

Mrs. George K. Tyler, Canal Street, N. O., had long suffered from a painful and disfiguring eruption on the face, and by the use of one bottle of the Liniment was cured, and restored to her original beauty.

A Horrible Tumor.

Eugene Mallory, Natchez, was three years the victim of a horrible tumor on the neck, which resisted all remedies until he tried the Arctic Liniment. Three bottles cured him in a few weeks.

Wonderful Cure!

Mrs. Bedford, Mobile, was confined to her couch for three years with numb palsy, and after being in despair from the failure of all other remedies, was cured by the Arctic Liniment, in a little over a month.

An Explosion.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 28, 1857.

I hereby certify, that having been badly bruised and scalded by the explosion of a Steam Boiler, a friend induced me to try Bragg's Arctic Liniment. The smart was instantly extracted from the scalds, and in a very short time, all the pain was gone from the bruises. In two weeks I was well, and able to resume my business.

HENRY HAVERSKILL
Residence on Jackson Street.

The Blind See!

WEBSTER CITY, Iowa, Nov. 9, 1857.

Dr. A. G. BRAGG—DEAR SIR: For more than three years I had been afflicted with inflamed eyes in an aggravated degree, and tried various Physicians, and several nostrums, to no effect; I was induced by Dr Baum to try the Arctic Liniment, and in two months was nearly well. My little daughter was afflicted in the same manner for the same time, and during a portion of the time was entirely blind in one eye. I applied your valuable Liniment, and her eyes are now perfectly sound. Thus have I, with one two-bit bottle, cured my daughter's eyes and my own, besides curing the Rheumatism in my back. I would not be without your valuable remedy in my house.

Very truly,
WM. RUSSELL.

WEBSTER CITY, Iowa, Nov. 9, 1857.

I hereby certify, that I am well acquainted with Wm. Russell, and with the astonishing cures he mentions, and know his statement to be strictly true.

J. J. WADSWORTH, P. M., Webster City.

Good for Animals.

This invaluable Liniment is also equally effications in curing the diseases of animals, as witness the following certificate: Messrs. J. & A. Arnot, and Lynch, Arnot & Co., keep the two largest livery stables in the West, and are generally known throughout the United States.

ST. LOUIS Dec. 23, 1857.

We, the undersigned, having used Dr. Bragg's Arctic Liniment for a number of months, cheerfully testify to its superior efficacy in curing the diseases of horses; so well are we satisfied of the Arctic being the best Liniment made, that we would use no other We keep and have kept for a number of years, extensive livery stables in this city, and consequently our experience about horses and their diseases is great, and we unhesitatingly say, that the Arctic Liniment is the only one we have ever found always effective. We cordially recommend it to all livery stable keepers and others having the care of horses.

J. & A. ARNOT,
LYNCH, ARNOT & CO.,
Chesnut Street.

Caution.

Many Druggists, having old Liniments on hand, will try to sell them to you as the best, but do you positively refuse to purchase them. Ask for "BRAGG'S ARCTIC LINIMENT," and take no other.

Liberal Proposition.

The proprietors agree to furnish each purchaser of a dollar bottle, with a free subscription to the U. S. Journal, for one year. This is one of the best N. Y. illustrated papers. The Arctic Liniment is put up in 25 cent, 50 cent, and $1 bottles. The 50 cent and $1 bottles contain 50 and 100 per cent. more Liniment in proportion to their cost, and are the cheapest. For sale by BRAGG & BURROWES,

Sole Proprietors, St. Louis, Mo.

An agent is wanted in every town and village. Applications must always be accompanied by responsible references.

For sale in Frankfort, by
AVERILL & KEARNE

FRENCH MILLINERY! REMOVAL!

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WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her customers and the public generally, that she will remove to her

New and Elegant Store,

No. 92 Fourth street 2d door west of Vine street,

And directly opposite the Post Office,

ON THE 15TH OF MARCH;

On which day she will open the largest and best assortment of

FRENCH BONNETS,

Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers

AND OTHER

MILLINERY TRIMMINGS,

Ever brought to Cincinneti. With her increased facilities for doing a much larger business than she has heretofore done, her Store and Show Rooms being the largest west of New York, she will be enabled to offer

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No. 92 Fourth Street,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

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Livingstone's Travels and Explorations for Sixteen Years in the Wilds of Africa, &c., &c.

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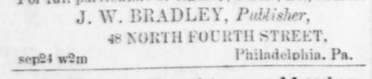

ON and after Monday, October 18, 1858, trains going West will leave Frankfort at 7.55, A. M., and 3.35, P. M

Passengers for Shelbyville, St. Louis, Cairo, Chicago, and other Western and Southern points, must take the 3.35, P. M., train.

Eastward trains will leave Frankfort at 9.30, A. M., and 5.58, P. M.

Versailles and Georgetown passengers make connection with both trains at Midway for the former place, and at Payne's for the latter.

For tickets and other information call at the Depot.

SAMUEL GILL, *Superintendent*.
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ESTABLISHED FOR THE CURE OF

DYSPEPSIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, FEVER AND AGUE, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH & OLD AGE.

NO MERCURY USED.

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ARE the only Physicians in the State who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. May be consulted from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 9 at night, in every state and symptom of disease.

The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards of years extensive and successful practice in Europe and America.

A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.

An instrument for the cure of genital Debility, or Nocturnal Emissions more properly known as Seminal Weakness, etc., can be permanently cured in from fifteen to twenty days, by the use of this instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.

YOUNG MEN TAKE NOTICE.

Dr. AMOS & SON take pleasure in announcing that they have invented a most important instrument for the cure of the diseases. It has been subjected to a test of the most eminent physicians in London, Paris, Philadelphia, New York it has been declared the only useful instrument ever yet invented for the cure of Seminal Weakness or any disease of the genital organs, caused by the Secret habits of youth.

Dr. AMOS & SON, in order to satisfy the most skepticalas to the merits of their instrumets, pledge themselves that in any instance where it may prove unsatisfactory after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the instrument in good order.

Persons wishing the above Instrument will observe that the price, with the accompanying directions, securely packed, sent by mail or express, is ten dollars.

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Dr. AMOS & SON have for a long series of years been engaged in an extensive practice in the treatment of these delicate complaints, and are the only legally qualified physicians who now advertise to cure certain complaints, or, from whom genuine European remedies can be obtained.

Persons in any part of the world may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their cases, with a remittance for Medicines, etc., which will be returned with the utmost dispatch, and secure from observation.

Address, DR. AMOS & SON,
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A CARD

From Dr. James M. Jarrett, of the New York Lung Infirmary.

MY connection for the past eight years with the above Institution, as Chief Physician, and a twelve years' course of steady devotion to the Cure of Pulmonary Consumption and its kindred diseases, together with my unrivalled opportunities and advantage of pathological research—aided not a little by a perfect system of Medical Inhalation—has enabled me to arrive at a decisive, direct, and successful course of treatment for the positive and radical cure of all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Air-Passages. By Inhalation, the vapor and curative properties of medicines are directly addressed to the diseased organs and the integument. I do not advise the use of Medical Inhalation of any kind, to the exclusion of general treatment; and although I consider it a useful adjuvant in the proper management of those fearful and often fatal diseases, yet I deem it very necessary that each patient should have the benefit of both general and local treatment. The success of my treatment in the above diseases, and the high character of the Institution over which I have so long had the honor to preside, are too well known to need any eulogy or comment from me. At the solicitation of many private and professional friends, through whose philanthropic aid the above charity has been long and liberally supported, and after due consideration, I have concluded to make such arrangements as will bring the benefits of my experience and treatment within the reach of all, and not confine myself, as heretofore to those only who entered the Infirmary, or who were able to visit me at my office. Hoping therefore that the arrangement will give entire satisfaction, both to my professional brethren and the public, I would respectfully announce, in conclusion, that I can now be consulted personally or by letter, on all diseases as above, and that the medicines, the same as used in the Institution, prepared to suit each individual case, Inhaling Vapors, Medical Inhalers, &c., &c., will be forwarded by express to any part of the United States or the Canadas. TERMS—My terms of treatment by letter are as follows, viz: $12 per month for each patient, which will include medicine sufficient for one month's use; also, Inhaling Vapor, and an Inhaling Apparatus. Payment as follows: $6 to be paid to Express Agent on receipt of the box of Medicine, and the balance $6 at the expiration of the month, if the patient be cured or is entirely satisfied with the treatment. Patients, by giving a full history of their case, and their symptoms in full, can be treated as well by letter as by personal examination. Patients availing themselves of Dr. Jarrett's treatment may rely upon immediate and permanent relief, as he seldom has to treat a case over thirty days. Letters for advice promptly answered. For further particulars address

JAMES M. JARRETT, M. D.,
No. 820 Broadway, cor. Twelfth St., N. Y.

P. S.—Physicians and others visiting the city are respectfully invited to call at the Infirmary, where many interesting cases can be witnessed, and where our improved apparatus for the inhalation of medicated vapor can be seen and inspected.

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20 Gold Watches	75 00, each.
50 do.	60 00, each.
100 do.	50 00, each.
300 Ladies Gold Watches	35 00, each.
200 Silver Hunting Cased Watches	30 00, each.
500 Silver Watches	$10 00 to 25 00 each.
1000 Gold Guard, Vest and Fob Chains	10 00 to 30 00 do

Gold Lockets, Bracelets, Brooches, Ear Drops, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Shirt Studs, Watch Keys, Gold and Silver Thimbles, and variety of other articles, worth from 50 cents to $15 00 each.

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*** Specimen copies sent free. Agents wanted.
march. 9. 1y.

School Notice.

J. C. ARTHUR, of Suffolk, Virginia, and a graduate of the Georgetown College, Ky., will open a school for boys, in a room over the Engine House, in this city, on Monday, Sept. 13th, 1858, for a term of 40 weeks, at $40 per scholar—payable, one half in advance—the remainder at the end of 20 weeks.

References—Rev. C. LEWIS, J. B. THARP, and the Faculty of Georgetown College.

Frankfort, Sept. 7, 1858. w&twtf

Merriwether's Hotel,

Corner Broadway and Ann Streets, Near the R. R. Depot,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

THE subscriber having purchased the late "Broadway House," and entirely refitted and refurnished it in the very best manner, is prepared to accommodate the traveling public. And from his past experience, he is perfectly satisfied that those who favor him with a call, will find his table and apartments equal, in every respect, to the best hotels in the Union.

D. MERRIWETHER.
sept7 w&tw-3m

ADAMS EXPRESS CO.,

Office at Gwin & Owen's Hardware Store.

G. W. OWEN Agent.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, —— County, SS.

A STATEMENT respecting the affairs of the Adams Express company, made pursuant to an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, entitled, "An act concerning Express Companies," and numbered 751, declaring said Companies to be common carriers, and providing for the safety of articles entrusted to their care.

The business of said company is conducted by nine Managers, whose full names and proper places of residence are as follows, viz:

WM. B. DINSMORE, New York, N. Y.
EDWARDS S. SANFORD, Philadelphia, Pa.
SAMUEL M. SHOEMAKER, Baltimore, Md.
GEORGE W. CASS, Pittsburg, Pa.
JAMES M. THOMPSON, Springfield, Mass.
CLAPP SPOONER, Bridgeport, Conn.
JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, New York, N. Y.
JOHN BINGHAM, Philadelphia, Pa.
RUFUS B. KINSLEY, Newport, R. I.

"The persons interested as cestui que trust are the stockholders of said Company, who change from day to day, and of whom it is impossible to make an accurate statement; owing to the frequency of such changes.

"The amount of Capital employed in the business of said Company, in the State of Kentucky is as nearly as the sum can be ascertained, ten thousand dollars.

"And we, the subscribers the managers above named do hereby agree that legal process served upon any authorized agent of said Company, in said county, shall be deemed and taken as good service upon said Company and ourselves. Witness whereof, we have hereto subscribed our hands this 11th day of April, A. D., 1856.]

W. m. B. Dinsmore	L.S.]	Rufus B. Kinsley,	[L. S.]
E S. Sanford,	"	Jas. M. Thompson,	"
S. M. Shoemaker,	"	Clapp Spooner,	"
Geo. W. Cass,	"	John Bingham,	"
J. Livingston,	"		

"STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA:

"Be it remembered, that on the eleventh day of April 1856, before me came George W. Cass, President of the Adams Express Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement, signed by him, is true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

"G. W. CASS, Prest.

"CITY OF PITTSBURG,
L.S. County of Allegheny,
State of Pennsylvania:

Be it remembered, that on the eleventh day of April A. D. 1856, before me, Ch. McClure Hays, a commissioner in the State of Pennsylvania for the State of Kentucky, duly authorized and commissioned by the Governor of Kentucky, and under the laws thereof, as such to take acknowledgements of deeds, etc., to be used or recorded thereon, personally came George W. Cass, who being sworn according to law, says that the foregoing statement within is true to the best of his knowledge and belief, and as such sworn and subscribed before me.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the [illegible] and year aforesaid.

CH. McCLURE HAYS,
Com. for Kentucky in Pennsylvania."

STATE OF KENTUCKY, SS.

I, Alexander H. Rennick, Clerk of the Franklin County Court in the State aforesaid, do testify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy taken from the original, this day filed in my office, and that G. W. OWEN is the agent of said company.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my name as clerk, this 16th day of April, 1856.

A. H. RENNICK, C. F. C. C.

May 3, 1858-tf

☞ CLEAR THE TRACK FOR ☜

O'Neil's Ne Plus Ultra!

AND OTHER MEDICINES,

FOR THE CURE OF FEMALE AND OTHER DISEASES—acute and chronic—including Dyspepsy, Diseases of the Lungs and Kidneys, Piles, etc., etc. In female diseases, especially when used in connection with my ALTERATIVE AND WOMAN'S FRIEND, this medicine has no equal.

The Ne Plus Ultra has been used extensively for ten years, and wherever used, it has sustained its claim to what its name indicates—"Nothing beyond or nothing Superior." In evidence, I refer to Judge Walker, Jeptha Bountjo, Dudley George, William George John Walker, George Williams, John Reppy James Settles, John Neville, Daniel Sullivan, and Thomas Elliston, Esqrs., all of Anderson county, Ky.; post-office, Lawreneburg. In Shelby county, Ky., I refer to Elijah Callander, Abraham Meaks, Robert Tiller, Wm. Watts, Thomas Morton, and Arch. Pulliam; post-office, Mount Eden. At Graefenburg, Shelby county, I refer to the postmaster; and any and every one. In Spencer, to James Downs and Malon Shield. The former was fifteen months in bed under several physicians; the latter, sick for years with disease of the somach and kidneys. In Mercer co. I refer to Mr. John Finnell, Mr. Brewer, Thomas Smithy, John Smithy, James Smithy, and others; post-office, Salvisa. Also, Mrs. William Dodds and Miss Mary Dodds, Pleasant Hill, Ky.; Richard Burks, John Burks, and Floyd Burks, Harrodsburg, Ky. The wife of William Roach was sick for perhaps twenty years with sick headache; post-office, Salvisa, Ky. I refer, also, to Jeptha Elliston, Esq. Knobnoster, Missouri.

The above were either sick themselves, or their wives or children were suffering and include nearly every chronic disease. Several had Female Diseases and some of the ladies were confined to bed for years In fits. I refer to Enoch Yates, Esq.; post-office, Harrisonville, Ky. Also, to Abraham [illegible]eaks, Esq., Mt. Eden. In this disease, I can refer to the first and most respectable families in the State. In Female Diseases, I can refer to ladies who have been confined to bed for eight and ten years, and were restored (very often) in a few days. These things look strange, and some may not believe them true; but those who will write to me can be satisfied. I will refer them to persons who had fits of from five to twenty years' standing cured at once. I will refer them to ladies who were confined to bed from five to fifteen years, and cured in a few days; cases of Paralysis cured in a very short time; Consumption (so called), where the parties were for months and years in bed, cured in a few weeks.

These cures may seem incredible, but here are the names; and if any should write to me, I will refer them to thousands all over the land. Reader I do not send you OUT OF KENTUCKY to find them. I direct you to the most respectable citizens of the State; and if you are still incredulous, write to me, and I will satisfy you. Female Diseases can be cured in a few days. IN ALL CASES, I expect the patient to write to me every few days. I will have an agent in this city in a day or two, and any person who may want to see me will get all necessary information from the gentlemanly proprietor of Owen's Hotel, where I always stop when in the city. To my friends from the country, especially, Mr. Owen will take special pains in giving every information; and, as I have given up all active practice, and follow only an office business, and being in daily communication with the city, it will be much better for those who may wish to consult me, to stop at the above house.

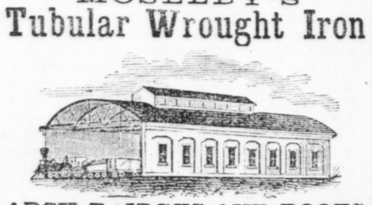
And now, before I close, I would state that I use water in connection with medicine in the treatment of diseases; and, in some diseases, I find the water at my springs, at Graefenburg, very valuable. ☞ This water has been tested by Professer Owens, and found to be very good.

☞ All letters directed to me, at Graefenburg, Shelby county, Ky., will be punctually attend to.

may 1-tf E. P. O'NEIL, M. D.

MOSELEY'S

Tubular Wrought Iron



ARCH BRIDGES AND ROOFS

THESE Bridges and Roofs have now been fully tested in this vicinity, and it is universally conceded that they cannot be excelled. The Roofs are wholly of Wrought Iron, or mixture of Wood and Iron; Sheeting always Iron.

The Bridges are wholly Wrought Iron except the floor, which is wood, like the floors of ordinary Bridges.

We are prepared to make these structures in any quantities, at prices about as follows.

Railroad Bridges, 50 feet span 8,000 lbs, $17 50 per foot, lineal.

Common Road or Turnpike, 50 feet span, 2,600 lbs. $5 75 per foot lineal.

Roofs, all iron; 50 feet width of building, $25 per 100 square feet, part wood and part iron, from $12 to $20 per square.

Increase of span of bridges or width of building makes an increase of price, but the increase in price is no more than the increase of wooden structures.

We can furnish Iron of every size to work into Bridges and Roofs and Railroads, or other companies buying the right to use them and the iron of us, can make their own structures, one-third less than the above prices. Our structures weight only from 1-4 to 1-10 that of wood, difference in freight, for a long distance buys our work. In a few days we will have at our factory, 497 West Third street in this city, four different specimens of our Roof, where the public can inspect them to their satisfaction. We beg them to give us a call, as all our work is warranted, and we ask no pay on ordinary jobs until the work is done and approved. Payments being secured on contracting. Office, No. 66, West Third street, Cincinnati, O.

June 17 1858-w&tw3m MOSELEY & CO.

RARE CHANCE!

From $2 to $10 per day easily realized!

An Honorable Business. Capital required only $1 50 to $15.

A NEW Article (Patented) of use in every Family, manufactory, store, and office. Men and Women, young and old, wanted, to engage in its sale, in every Town and County in the Southern and Western States and Territories. Send for a Circular, or apply in person to S. J. BESTOR,

No. 33 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Four Samples sent free by mail on receipt of $1.
sept4 w2m.

OFFICIAL.

Runaway.

THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard county, on the 23d of October, 1858, a NEGRO MAN, arrested as a runaway by Elijah Kelly, of said county. The negro is about five feet ten inches high; copper color; looks to be about 25 years of age; stout and healthy; no cars perceivable.

The negro says he belongs to James McHenry, of Livingston, Overton county, Tennessee. The owner is requested to come and prove his property, pay fees, &c., and get his negro.

WILLIAM ROMANS,
nov5 w6m Jailer of Garrard county.

Non-Residents' Lands for Forfeiture.

THE following lands will be forfeited to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, on the 10th day of February next, if the taxes, interest, and cost due, are not paid on or before said day, viz.

No. 121. Nathaniel Burwell, deceased; 1478 acres; Logan (now Trigg) county, Cumberland river. Entered by N. Burwell. Tax due for 1855, '6, and '7, $49 98

No. 745. Thomas Goodwin; 3,000 acres; Hardin county, Panther creek. Entered and patented by S. Lewis. Taxes due for 1855, '6, and '7, $17 10.

No. 777. Andred Paul; 500 acres; Franklin (now Owen) county, Savern creek. Surveyed by James Paul. Taxes due for 1855, '6, and '7, $2 85.

No. 1188. Andrew Dunscombe's heirs; 1,000 acres; Green county, Green river. Patented; A Crump assignee. Taxes due for 1855, '6, and '7, $11 40.

No. 2135. Sarah Carrington, widow of George Carrington; 1,000 acres; Hickman county Military entry No. 365. Entered and surveyed by John Williams. Taxes due for 1855, '6, and '7, $5 70.

No. 2136. Sarah Carrington, widow of George Carrington; 1,000 acres; Hickman county Military entry No. 7. Entered and surveyed by John Williams. Taxes due for 1855, '6, and '7, $5 70.

No. 2288. John Wister, John M. Price, and C. J. Wister; 2500 acres; Henry county; waters of Sand Ripp and 6 mile. Entered and surveyed by H. Marshall. Taxes due 1855, '6, and '7, $14 25.

No. 2293. John Sebott; 125 acres; Union county, Cypress creek. Entered by R Wheatledge. Surveyed and patented by H. Higgins. Taxes due for 1855, '6, and '7, $0 71.

No. 2857. Joseph Smith; 500 acres; Daviess county, Long Falls creek. Surveyed and patented by J. Barnett Taxes due for 1855, '6, and '7, $4 27.

No. 2954. James Barren's heirs; 1077½ acres, part of 1777½ acres; Marshall county, Jonathan's creek. Entered and surveyed by James Barren. Taxes due 1855, '6, and '7, $4 08.

No. 3037. Richard Barren's heirs; 412½ acres part of 2000 acres; Marshall county, Jonathan's creek. Taxes due for 1855, '6, and '7, $0 91.

No. 3137. John Foster; 500 acres; Washington county, waters Chaplin. Entered and surveyed by A. Hendley. Taxes due for 1855, '6, and '7, $8 55.

No. 3141. John A. Hicks; 200 acres; Owen county, head Savern. Surveyed by Austin Morris. Taxes due for 1855, '6, and '7, $1 14.

No. 3168. W. C. Buck, of Nashville; 800 acres; Hopkins county, on Deer creek. Patented by Hancock Taylor. Taxes due for 1855, '6, and '7, $5 70.

No. 3196. Benj. Acles; 8 acres; 20th part of 160 acres; Graves county, N. E. qr. Sec. 31, T. 3, N. 1. E. Taxes due for 1855, '6, and '7, $0 46.

No. 3206. Abram Bradley, of Va.; 176 acres, part of 300 acres; Muhlenburg county, Sand Lick fork of Pond creek. Taxes due for 1855, '6, and '7, $2 99.

No. 3218. John S. Petway; 5½ acres; Butler county, Big Muddy. Taxes due for 1855, '6, and '7.

No. 3219. John S. Petway; 100 acres; do., do., do.

No. 3220. Do.; 250 acres; do., do.

No. 3221. Do.; 10 acres; do.; Green river, do. Amount due on Nos. 3218, 3219, 3220, and 3221, is $2 85.

No. 3106. James M. Martin; 400 acres; Todd county Dallams No. 6. Entered and surveyed by Austin Morris. Taxes due for 1855, '6, and '7, $2 28.

No. 2569. Joseph Janey; 833⅓ acres; Warren county. Entered, surveyed, and patented by Ben Rust. Taxes due from 1849 to 1857, $59 97.

Owners unknown lots in Scottsville, Allen county, No. 52. Taxes due from 1833 to 1857..... $6 58

Do.	do.	do.	No. 56	do.	.... 6 58
Do.	do.	do.	No. 58	do.	.... 3 29
Do.	do.	do.	No. 59	do.	.... 3 29
Do.	do.	do.	No. 62	do.	.... 3 29
Do.	do.	do.	No. 63	do.	.... 3 29
Do.	do.	do.	No. 64	do.	.... 3 29
Do.	do.	do.	No. 65	do.	.... 3 29
Do.	do.	do.	No. 66	do.	.... 3 29
Do.	do.	do.	No. 68	do.	.... 3 29
Do.	do.	do.	No. 72	do.	.... 5 48
Do.	do.	do.	No. 102	do.	.... 3 29

Samuel Rennie; lots in Scottsville, Allen county, No. 60. Taxes due from 1833 to 1857. $3 49

Do.	do.	do.	No. 61	do.	.... 3 29

Fifty per cent. interest for first year; 100 per cent. interest for second year; 100 per cent. interest for third year.

☞ Cost of advertising, 25 cents on each tract or lot.

Given under my hand this 8th day of October, 1858.

THO. S. PAGE, Auditor.

nov1 2tnov2tdec2tjan

A Book for the Sick, by Dr. Samuel S. Fitch.

SIX LECTURES on the causes and cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Female Complaints, and Chronic Diseases generally, (bound, 380 pages, 30 engravings,) by Dr. SAMUEL S. FITCH; explaining the author's treatment by which he both prevents and cures the above diseases.

This book has been the means of saving thousands of lives. Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail, post-paid, for 40 cents. Apply to Dr. S. S. FITCH, office 714 Broadway, New York. Consultation personally or by letter free. oct22 w3m

MAGNOLIA HOUSE,

Madison St., bet, Pike & Seventh,

COVINGTON, KY.

J. B. WASSON, - - Proprietor.

THE subscriber, late proprietor of the FRANKFORT HOTEL, respectfully informs the public that he has taken the **Magnolia House,** Covington, and having thoroughly

Renovated and Refurnished it.

Is prepared to entertain his friends. His experience in catering for the public taste, warrants him in saying he will **give entire satisfaction** to all who patronize him.

☞ The TABLE will be supplied with the best the market affords, and THE BAR with the purest liquors.

☞ The Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that Mr. J. J. HAMPTON, well known for his courteous and gentlemanly bearing, has charge of the Clerk's office.

☞ Meals to suit Passengers leaving on any of the Trains.

☞ The arrangements of the Magnolia House will in all respects be under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor, and he pledges his best efforts to give entire satisfaction.

July 1 1858-tf J. B. WASSON.

THE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

DIRECTED BY A BOARD OF VISITORS appointed by the State, is underthe superintendence of

Col. E. W. Morgan,

A distinguished graduate of West Point, and a practical Engineer, aided by an able Faculty.

The course of study is that taught in the best Colleges with the addition of a more extended course in Mathematics, Mechanics, Practical Engineering and Mining Geology; also in English Literature, Historical Readings, Book-keeping and Business Forms, and in Modern Languages.

The twenty-third semi-anual session opens the second Monday in September, (13th.) Charges $102 per half yearly session, payable in advance.

Address the Superintendent, at Military Institute Franklin county, Kentucky," or the undersigned.

P. DUDLEY,
July 8, 1858.—tf President of the Board.

GEO. A. ROBERTSON,

DEALER IN

Confectioneries and Groceries.

Corner St. Clair and Broadway Streets,

FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS, and intends to keep on hand all articles his line. His stock has been selected with care and is of the best quality.

CURD HOUSE.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

G. LEWIS POSTLEWAIT respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken charge of this Hotel, and will open it on Saturday, the 2d of October, for the accommodation of those who may extend to it their patronage.

The house has undergone a thorough cleansing, and has received a large addition of new furniture; and intending to devote his entire time and attention to the business in person, he hopes to be able to make it in all respects equal to any Hotel in Lexington.

An excellent **LIVERY STABLE** is attached to this house, where persons traveling on horse-back or in carriages can have their horses attended to under their own eye.

The **BAR** of this Hotel, which is removed from the main building, will be under the direction of a competent attendant, and the purest and best liquors will alone be kept in it.

He respectfully invites a call from his old friends and the public generally, with an assurance that his best efforts will be directed to the comfort of all who may visit him. oct w&t-w3w

☞ Yeoman copy three weeks and send accounts to proprietor.

A Large and Fine Lot of

FRESH Peaches, Pine Apples, and Spiced Oysters at [jul8] GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

DYSPEPSY,

AS SHOWN by the statements of the Board of Health of New York, cause the death of 76 persons out of 611 deaths, in one week, and 131 deaths by consumption induced by Dyspepsy. As it is a well attested fact that Dyspepsy is the origin of the sufferings of a large portion of those who die of consumption, it becomes the duty of every one to use such precautions against, and remedy for Dyspepsy, as science and experience have placed before them, and which have proved to be efficacious; of this character is "Dr. Williams' Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir," in corroboration of which, read the following testimonials:

Testimony of Mr. Edward H. Rowley, of the firm of Rowley, Ashburner & Co., 14 North Wharves, in proof of the efficacy of Williams' Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29, 1849.

Dr. JAMES WILLIAMS—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in recommending your Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, for the cure of Dyspepsy. I have taken it myself for the disease, and have been entirely cured.

Yours, respectfully,
EDWARD H. ROWLEY.

Communication to John R. Penrose, Esq., from Mr. Franklin Eyre, Kensington.

It is with great gratification that I testify to the efficacy of "Williams' Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir," which you so strongly recommended to me, and for which I heartily thank you; it has completely restored my health, which I cheerfully publicly acknowledge, with the hope that others may be similarly benefited.

Truly yours, FRANKLIN EYRE.

KENSINGTON, Sept. 12, 1850.

OCTOBER 10, 1850.

Dr. JAMES WILLIAMS—Dear Sir: Having suffered for a long time from Dyspepsy so severely that I was completely prostrated, and having tried every means for relief without success, I was advised to use your "Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir." It affords me much pleasure to inform you that I am entirely cured by its use and I cordially recommend it to all persons suffering under Dyspepsy. Very, respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE WOODRUFF.

CORNWALL'S HALF-WAY HOUSE, Bristol Turnpike.

Testimony of Mr. Abner Elmes, Market street, above Sixth, corroborative of the efficacy of Williams' Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir:

Dr. JAMES WILLIAMS—Dear Sir: It gives me great pleasure to know that you are again preparing your medicine for the cure of Dyspepsy, for many of my acquaintances have repeatedly asked me where it could be procured, knowing that I had been cured by it. As I think that a public acknowledgment of the great benefit I have received from the use of your medicine is not only due to you, but may be useful to others, I now make it. For several years I suffered from Dyspepsy, which increased to such an extent that my health and constitution were rapidly sinking under it. I was compelled to restrict myself to the most simple food, and even that I could not digest; I felt a loss of strength, disinclination to exercise, and (as you have it in your advertisement) a general feeling of depression and indescribable weariness. In the year 1838, hearing from others high recommendation of your Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, I procured and used it with the most happy effect; and it its influence, languor and weariness gradually passed away, and my appetite returned, which I could gratify with impunity. Ten years have now elapsed, and my confidence in the curative powers of your medicine has of course increased, for it completely cured me when I failed to obtain relief from any other source.

Very respectfully yours,
ABNER ELMES.

The "Elixir" is sold in bottles at $1 each, or six bottles for $5.

Proprietor,
JAMES WILLIAMS,